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CATHOLIC SERIALS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN THE UNITED STATES

A Descriptive Bibliography and Union List

FIRST SERIES: In two volumes

PART ONE: SEVENTEEN STATES

Alabama	Arizona	Arkansas
Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware
Florida	Georgia	Idaho
Kansas	Maine	Montana
Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire
New Jersey	New Mexico	

by

Eugene P. Willging and Herta Hatzfeld
The Catholic University of America Library



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA PRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20017

1968

UNIVERSITY *of*
NOTRE DAME



LIBRARIES

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and Union List

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The research project concerning Catholic newspapers and periodicals in the United States was envisioned by Eugene P. Willging, Director of the Libraries of the Catholic University of America, deceased in 1965. It materialized with the help of Mrs. Herta Hatzfeld and friends. It originated because both historians as well as librarians felt the need of a comprehensive reference work, beginning with 19th century. Gregory's UNION LIST OF SERIALS AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS was less interested in smaller and less important Catholic items.

The attempt was made to find titles, the language, place, frequency, type of them, especially exact dates, also the degree of their Catholicity*

- *"Catholic by purpose" (officially commended by bishops): 1a;
(published by Orders): 1b; (by priest or laymen): 1c;
- "Catholic by attitude" basically, but with other primary purpose;
- "Catholic by national tradition" chiefly for foreign language papers more national or patriotic.

For each state a "Historical Background" is given, followed by the description of the publications, possibly a little "history" of them. They are arranged alphabetically according to their publishing places; furthermore the Sources of information used and the Locations found in libraries etc. are given with symbols out of the NATIONAL UNION CATALOGUE of 1954. In case publications moved to other places only the first place counts, the others are mentioned with cross references. Each state ends with a Special Bibliography of sources used and letters of information received. It follows an Alphabetical Table with a statistical conclusion and a Chronological Table which identify the "First", the "Oldest" and the "Current" publications of a state. "Current" shows that we have not treated our items just to 1899, we followed each publication further on into the 20th Century to 1966.

Between the years 1954 and 1963 we had finished 29 States in the form of 15 articles which were published in the RECORDS of the American Catholic Historical Society, Philadelphia. With the permission of the Society those articles (with 219 publications of 29 states) are now in the following two volumes united as a

F I R S T S E R I E S

revised and brought up-to-date. Meanwhile (1959-67) the other 19 states and the District of Columbia (with 1165 publications), were published by the CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA PRESS as a

S E C O N D S E R I E S

with the following volumes:

(IV)

Part I	Minnesota, N. and S. Dakota	1959
Part II	Wisconsin	1960
Part III	Illinois	1961
Part IV	Indiana	1962
Part V	Pennsylvania	1964
Part VI	Iowa	1963
Part VII	Michigan	1964
Part VIII	California	1964
Part IX	Missouri	1965
Part X	Massachusetts	1965
Part XI	Maryland and District of Columbia	1965
Part XII	Kentucky and Ohio	1966
Part XIII	Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas	1966
Part XIV	v.1: New York City	1967
	v.2: New York State, except N.Y.City	1967

A last volume will still be added with statistical indexes and conclusions of the 1384 publications found.

The compiler

A L A B A M A

Birmingham
 Mobile
 Montgomery
 Springhill

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: ALABAMA

Discovered and traversed in the 16th century, permanent settlements began only in the 18th, first by French people; also the first slaves arrived. Forts were built, Mobile was a town, the French and the English claimed the ownership. Finally in 1817 the U.S. formed the Territory Alabama which was made a state in 1819, Montgomery the capital. Ecclesiastically to the first French inhabitants the bishop of Quebec had sent priests who had founded a parish in Mobile in 1704. Later Alabama belonged to the diocese of New Orleans. From France arrived Rev. Michael Portier, as vicar apostolic for Alabama, being in 1829 the first bishop of the newly made Diocese of Mobile; he worked with great zeal for 33 years (died 1859). With him had come from France Rev. Mathias Loras. He was a missionary for Alabama and the Floridas. In 1830 he became the founder of the first Catholic college in Alabama, the Spring Hill College in charge of Jesuit Fathers. He was its first president, to 1832. The diocese of Mobile had progressed in 1833 to 5 churches with 9 priests and one college. Bishop Portier was interested in a Catholic newspaper; he adopted the official one of New Orleans, the archdiocese, with archbishop A. Blanc's approbation, the SOUTHERN STANDARD, then called CATHOLIC STANDARD (1855-62). Alabama's second bishop, John Quinlan (1859-83) tried in 1862 to get another paper. He wrote a letter* to bishop P.N. Lynch, Charleston, S.C. if it would be possible to ask Dr. T.L. Nichols to come to the South with his paper (a Catholic weekly newspaper which had started on My 4 1861 in New York, City), THE AGE; it seems not to have worked; the paper soon expired in New York.

The bishop used the occasion to support THE PACIFICATOR of Augusta, Ga., which was forced to interrupt, after being published from 0 8 1864-Mr 1865, by his approval to begin again in My, but his diocese had a short profit of it, only to July 1865, when the paper disappeared.

1867 Meanwhile the Civil War had interrupted the progress. Only in 1867 bishop Quinlan tried again to get a diocesan paper. He wrote a letter (copied for us by Rev. Lipcomb) to bishop Elder of Natchez, that a Dr. Beetzhoover had submitted a Prospectus of THE SOUTHERN CROSS, saying: A weekly family newspaper devoted to literature, science, art and foreign and domestic intelligence. \$3.00. The conductors are Catholics and in so far as the paper will have any religious character it will be Catholic, defend the Faith, morality..., observing charity and courtesy towards Protestants.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND/BIRMINGHAM, Ala.

Bishop Quinlan told Bishop Elder that he gave his approbation and recommended it to priests and people. In vain we searched for this paper, it seems the project failed in the last minute. The SOUTHERN CATHOLIC of Memphis, Tenn., was read in Alabama between 1874 and 1876.

Still three other bishops followed: Dominic Manucy governed only to 1884; Jeremiah O'Sullivan saw in his last year: 1894, the first Catholic paper of Alabama, THE SOUTHERN CATHOLIC of 1893, and his follower, bishop Edward P. Allen, the continuation of it, THE SOUTHERN CROSS of 1895. In Mobile also was read the Catholic FACTS of Chattanooga, Tenn. (1891-95).

When the state had grown to a population of 1,828,697, the diocese counted in 1900: 18,000 Catholics with 58 churches, served by 62 priests.

See for a list of Southern Catholic papers Wi/Ha. Part 13: Louisiana, p 4

BIRMINGHAM

had in 1899 two churches; Ayer gives in 1904 a population of 38,415 with 22 newspapers, none Catholic.

SOUTHERN CATHOLIC (1893-94)

followed directly by the SOUTHERN CROSS (1895-?97)

This "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, was founded in 1893 by C.D. Freeman also its editor; the publisher was the Southern Pub. Co. In 1894 he probably stopped this paper and began a new one under the same conditions.

Details: published Saturdays, 8 pages, 15x22 inches, \$1.00.

Sources: Rowell (1894); Dauchy (1894,95); Lucey IV, 201/2.

A "FIRST": THE SOUTHERN CATHOLIC, Birmingham, Ala., was the FIRST CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in Alabama.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE SOUTHERN CHIMES (1894-?96)

It was a "Catholic:lc", monthly magazine, founded in 1894, last listed by Ayer in 1896. Rev. Daniel Murray (acc. to Lucey) "was a new priest in that diocese and started to edit this monthly of 16 pages; its number of pages and the size were the same as of the SOUTHERN CROSS which may mean that it was printed by the latter's Southern Pub. Co., which on the other hand lets us conclude that the magazine's contents must have been completely different from

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BIRMINGHAM/MONTGOMERY

that of the newspaper not to be a competitor. Rev. Murray was in 1897 still curate at St. Paul's in Birmingham but he seems to have stopped his magazine earlier.

Details: 16 pages, 11x16 inches, 50 cents, also listed by Rowell who called the paper: Roman-Catholic.

Sources: Rowell (1895); Ayer (1896); Lucey IV, 202.

A "FIRST": The SOUTHERN CHIMES, Birmingham, Ala., of 1894, was the FIRST CATHOLIC MAGAZINE in Alabama.

Locations: Not in ULS.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS (1895-?97)
See first SOUTHERN CATHOLIC (1893-4)

This "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper was started as a continuation of the SOUTHERN CATHOLIC by the same C.D. Freeman as founder and editor; the publisher was the Southern Publishing Co. (which probably printed also the SOUTHERN CHIMES, q.v.). Freeman also had established an edition for Atlanta, Georgia (acc. to Rowell only).

Details: a Saturday paper, 16 pages, 11x16 inches, \$1.50; Dauchy lists a circulation of 1,000 copies.

Sources: Rowell (1895); Dauchy (1897); Hoffmann (1895,96); Lucey IV, 202.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

MONTGOMERY, the state capital,

had in 1899 only one church and a St. Mary's Academy; Ayer in 1904 counted 30,346 inhabitants, having 10 papers, none Catholic.

THE JOSEPHITE (1898-1917?)

It was a "Catholic:lb" (pub. by an Order), monthly (quarterly?) magazine, established in 1898 on behalf of the colored people and it lasted until 1917? St. Joseph's Catechetical School at Montgomery taught young Negro-men to become catechists for their people. In the interest of this school the Josephite Fathers at Epiphany Apostolic College, at that time at Baltimore, Md., published it, probably the Fathers also edited it as they did their ST. JOSEPH'S ADVOCATE and THE COLORED HARVEST, Baltimore and ST. ANTHONY'S MONTHLY, Clayton, Del. The school at Montgomery and its magazine ceased around 1917. This the opinion of Father Didas who wrote us this information and checked the holdings of their House.

MONTGOMERY/SPRING HILL

Details: None known.

Sources: first only Lucey, II, 27, then letter of Father Didas.

Locations: Not in ULS. The Josephite Fathers, 1130 N. Calvert St., Baltimore 2, Md. have v.3 (1900), v.4 (1901), and single nos. to 1917.

SPRING HILL, near Mobile,

the college of 1830 in charge of Jesuit Fathers, a church, St. Joseph; see with Historical Background. It was the first Catholic college in Alabama, the third in the Gulf states.

COLLEGE ALBUM (Ap 3, 1861---Mr 1891, 92---My 1896-?)

SPRING HILL REVIEW (Ap 1899-Ja 1909)

Springhillian (Je and Ja 1910)

This was a "Catholic:lc", monthly or annual or semi-annual school-magazine (or paper), published and edited by the students and their teachers of the Spring Hill College in Alabama in charge of Jesuit Fathers, it began 5 times, twice with a new title. A book about this college, written by Rev. Michael Kenny was our first source. He judged that the different editions "were of excellent quality, reaching a higher standard than most of the contemporary colleges" (p.286). From the description given to us by Rev. Vollenweiler we do not know if school news and activities were included, certainly it was more like a magazine.

The first time it appeared on Ap 3 1861, initiated by Rev. McKiniry. Acc. to the holdings in Loyola University; it was described as a "booklet of 45 pages, called EXTRACTS FROM THE COLLEGE-ALBUM (this probably means from a collection of handwritten compositions) which was printed in Mobile in 1861". The describer found on the cover notes by the late Fr. O'Brian, librarian of Loyola, saying: "First number ever published on the 3rd April 1861", also "edited by Rev. David McKiniry, S.J." The COLLEGE ALBUM was obliged to stop immediately because of the War.

The second time, 30 years later, in Mr 1891, it appeared with v.1, no 1 as a monthly, the no 2 in Mr 1892, much improved in form, written by the members of the Literary Club, students of the higher classes, mostly their papers.

The third time, four years later the COLLEGE ALBUM was published again, in My 1896. How long did it last? Kenny only wrote: "Directors changed the title to SPRING HILL REVIEW" (p.286).

The fourth time, with this new title it was an annual, a literary magazine, a "handsomely, illustrated volume of one hundred pages". Fr. Vollenweiler saw in v.1 (Ap 1899) that Antonin Lelong was the editor,

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SPRING HILL/MOBILE

explaining in his editorial that one wants "to keep alive the literary publications with its high spirit by exercising critical and creative compositions". There exist twelve such volumes (v.1: Ap 1899; v.2+3 Ja and Je 1900); v.4 annual 1901, etc. to Ja 1909.

With the fifth attempt, the title had changed to SPRINGHILLIAN, appearing in Ja and Je of 1910;

Details: nothing else known. Sources: Kenny and Vollweiller, Dyson, New Orleans, see with Spec. Bibliogr., letters.

A "FIRST": The College Album of Spring Hill College, Alabama, was in April 3 1861 the FIRST CATHOLIC SCHOOL-PAPER in ALABAMA.

Locations: Not in ULS. Spring Hill College, Ala., in its Museum, owns College Album v.I, no 1 (1891) and no 2 (1892); Spring Hill Review: vls. I-XII (My 1899-Ja 1909). Loyola Univ. Library, New Orleans, La., has the College Album of Ap 3 1861, also v.I, no 1 and no 2 (1891, 1892); and My 1896 as well as Spring Hill Review vls. I-XII (Ap 1899-Ja 1909).

MOBILE

with a parish since 1704, in 1899 a cathedral and 3 churches. Ayer gives in 1904: 38,469 inhabitants, having 7 papers, none Catholic.

THE FAIRY (Ja 2 1875:daily-for-a-week)

One number of this "Catholic:lc", daily-for-a-week fair-paper, was printed around Ja 2 1875, of 4 pages, 2 of them advertisements. What made it attractive was that the first page was almost entirely filled with verses of that famous priest-poet Abram J. Ryan, *e.g. "Reverie" and "Memoriam",

*see a biographical sketch about him in Georgia's

THE BANNER OF THE SOUTH.

which acc. to P.E.Veith are not in the 12th edition of Ryan's POEMS.

Details: nothing else known.

Sources: see with Spec. Bibliogr., Letters of Paul F. Veith, of Edward A. Egan, the Ryan specialist, who found a notice in an article of the CATH. WEEK, Birmingham, Ala., Je 19 1964, about such publications.

Locations: P.E.Veith has in his bookshop Ja 2,3,5 1875 of the fair-paper. Spring Hill College, Museum has it ?complete. Samuel Eichhold, M.D., 165 S. Georgia Ave., Mobile, Ala., has Ja 5 1875.

THE GYPSIE (? after 1872?, daily-for-a-week)

It was a "Catholic:lc" daily-for-a-week fair-paper, found mentioned as edited by Fr. A.J.Ryan and located in Spring Hill College Museum, by E.A. Egan.

Details: none. Sources: E.A.Egan (see Spec. Bibliogr.)

Locations: Spring Hill College, Ala.: Museum.

THE SHADOW (around Ja 3 1877, daily-for-a-week)

It was a "Catholic:lc" daily-for-a-week fair-paper, issued by an Orphan's fair, its editor Abram J. Ryan (see above with THE FAIRY), who probably made or gave some poems of his to be printed; Edward A. Egan found a notice about it in the MOBILE DAILY REGISTER, Wednesday Ja 3 1877, p.4:1.

Details: None. Sources: the two given above.

Locations: DLC: but could not be found.

THE WAIF (around Ja 5 and 7, 1872, daily-for-a-week)

It was a "Catholic:lc" daily-for-a-week fair-paper; E.A.Egan found it announced in the MOBILE DAILY REGISTER, Ja 5 1872, p.1:7: edited by Fr. Abram J. Ryan (see above with FAIRY) in the interest of the Orphan's Fair to be held in the Odd Fellow's Hall. It was also announced in the MORNING STAR, New Orleans, La., Ja 7 1872, p.5, where as a prize, a portrait of Fr. Ryan, painted and presented by William Moor, artist on Dauphin St., was promised.

Details: nothing else. Sources: E.A.Egan and the two papers.

Locations: Spring Hill College, Museum; Loyola Univ. Libr., New Orleans, La. (J.W.Dyson); and Library of Univ. of Alabama.

THE WITCH (?after 1872, daily-for-a-week)

Of this "Catholic:lc", daily-for-a-week fair-paper we only know that Mr. E.A.Egan found also this a "Ryan" - paper, edited by Abram J. Ryan, or gifted with his poems, kept in Spring Hill College.

Details: none. Sources: E.A.Egan.

Locations: Spring Hill College, Museum, Ala.,

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY: ALABAMA

- Carroll Mother Mary Teresa Austin Carroll, A CATHOLIC HISTORY OF ALABAMA AND THE FLORIDAS. New York: Kenedy, 1908; we saw only v.I.
- Ellison Rhode Coleman Ellison, HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ALABAMA'S NEWSPAPERS OF THE 19TH CENTURY, Univ. Alabama, 1954.
- Kenny Rev. Michael Kenny, S.J., CULTURE IN ALABAMA, or THE TORCH ON THE HILL (second edition), New York: The American Press, 1931.
- Hoffmann M.M.Hoffmann, THE CHURCH FOUNDERS OF THE NORTHWEST, Milwaukee, 1937; in ch. III: Fr. Loras in Alabama.
- Wi/Ha Willging/Hatzfeld (Gen.Bibl.)...Part 13: Louisiana, p.48 for a list with Southern Cath. papers.

Letters: Rev. James F. Didas, Baltimore, Md., 1130 N. Calvert St., informed us about the JOSEPHITE,

Rev. R. Vollenweiler, SJ, Spring Hill College, Ala., checked for us their holdings of the college-paper COLLEGE ALBUM.

Mr. Edward A. Egan, 7626 S. Colfax Ave., Chic. Ill., a specialist for Abram J. Ryan, the priest-poet, informed us about some "Ryan" Fair-papers and their being preserved in Spring Hill College.

James W. Dyson, librarian of Loyola Univ. Libr., New Orleans, La., wrote about their holdings of the college and fair-papers.

Rev. Oscar Lipscomb, working in the diocesan-archives of Mobile, copied for us letters of bishops who corresponded about an Alabama Catholic paper.

Paul F. Veith, 2119 Coliseum St., New Orleans, La., a very interested antiquarian, notified us of his holdings of THE FAIRY.

Holdings in the State: AU: THE WAIF. ASHC:see the Mobile college and fair-papers.

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ALABAMA

ALPHABETICAL TABLE: ALABAMA

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time
1	E	College Album	Spring Hill	mo	sch-p	lc	Ap 3, 1861--Mr 1891, 92.--
		Spring Hill Review		mo			My 1896-?
		Springhillian		ann			Ap 1899-Ja 1909
				s-an			Ja + Je 1910
2	E	Fairy	Mobile	d-a-w	fair	lc	Ja 1875
3	E	Gypsie	Mobile	d-a-w	fair	lc	after 1872
4	E	Josephite	Montgomery	mo, q	mag	lb	1898-1917
5	E	Shadow	Mobile	d-a-w	fair	lc	Ja 1877
6	E	Southern Cath.	Birmingham	w	n	lc	1893-94
7	E	Southern Chimes	Birmingham	mo	mag	lc	1894-96
8	E	Southern Cross	Birmingham	w	n	lc	1895-97
9	E	Waif	Mobile	d-a-w	fair	lc	Ja 1872
10	E	Witch	Mobile	d-a-w	fair	lc	after 1872

STATISTICAL CONCLUSION:

Number: 10 publications
 Language: All in English
 Places: Birmingham:3; Mobile:5; Montgomery:1; Spring Hill:1. =10
 Frequency: dailies-for-a-week:5; weeklies:2; monthlies:3(also ann,s-a,qu) =10
 Type: newspapers:2; magazines:2; school-paper:1; fair-papers:5. =10
 Catholic: by purpose, not official (lc):9; by purpose, by an Order(lb):1 =10

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE: ALABAMA

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
	o123456789o	123456789o	123456789o	123456789o	123456789o
College Album, Sp.H., 1861:	X				
Mr 1891+1892. - My 1896-?				XX	X?
Ap 1899-Ja 1909; Ja + Je 1910					X-1910
Waif, Mob, Ja 1872 (a week)		X			
Gypsie, Mob, after 1872 (a week)		?X			
Witch, Mob, after 1872 (a week)		?X			
Fairy, Mob, Ja 1875 (a week)		X			
Shadow, Mob, Ja 1877 (a week)		X			
Southern Catholic, Bi., 1893-94				XX	
Southern Chimes, Bi, 1894-96				XXX?	
Southern Cross, Bi, 1895-97				XXX	
Josephite, Montg, 1898-1917?					XXX-1917?

CONCLUSION: Outstanding is the College Album as a school-paper on Ap 3 1861. The five fair-papers in the seventies do not exactly count. Only in 1891 begin some attempts: four for a Catholic paper, as magazine or as newspapers; none proved successful. The Josephite, supported by a religious order, was able to remain alive for 29 years.

FIRST: The COLLEGE ALBUM, Spring Hill College, Alabama, was on Ap 3 1861 the FIRST CATHOLIC SCHOOL-PAPER in Alabama and belongs to early ones in the U.S.

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ALABAMA/ARIZONA

The SOUTHERN CATHOLIC, Birmingham, Ala., was the FIRST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in Alabama.

OLDEST: None old enough.

CURRENT: None.

A R I Z O N A

Phoenix

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: ARIZONA

Prior to the beginning of the 19th century there were almost no white men living in Arizona; it belonged in that time to New Mexico, which was taken over by the U.S. in 1848. In New Mexico was in 1853 the diocese of Santa Fé established, with bishop John Baptist Lamy who began to raise the very low stand of the Church in this neglected country: In 1865 Arizona was made a Vicariate Apostolic with about 5,000 Catholics. The spoken language was first Spanish, then slowly became English. In 1868 the companion of Bishop Lamy, Fr. Joseph P. Machebœuf was appointed as Vicar, when Arizona also was separated from New Mexico. He was consecrated as bishop in 1869. Phoenix had in that time one church and missions. Jesuit missionaries worked with the Indians. For newcomers it was not easy to settle, first during the Civil War, then endangered by Indian raids even to 1882. The building of the railroads (1880 ff.) brought more people to live in Arizona, so that a University in Tucson was opened in 1885. In 1897 the Diocese of Tucson was created, now including a part of New Mexico, with 36 priests and 21 churches for 40,000 Catholics. In 1899 P. Bourgade became the first bishop. He found in 1900 26 priests, 16 churches + 31 stations for 40,000 Catholics in the diocese, when the population in Arizona had grown to 122,930. Arizona was only in 1912 promoted to a state with Phoenix as state capital.

Periodical publications not taken, because probably not "Catholic": MENSAJERO, established in 1879, in Phoenix, Republican, ed. and pub. by J.M. Melendrez, circulated with 850 copies. There also the OBSERVADOR MEXICANO (1844-98), and EL PROGRESO DEL VALLE (copies of it were checked for us in the Bancroft Libr., Berkeley; John Barr Tompkins gave a detailed description; it is not Catholic.

(10)
PHOENIX

A real English Catholic paper, THE WESTERN CATHOLIC REVIEW only started in Prescott in 1908, lasted to 1911. Arndt-Olson found in St. Michels a German edition: Franziskaner Missionen des Südwestens of an English annual, published from 1913-1922.

PHOENIX

the capital (1912), had in 1899 1 church, a school, missions and stations. Ayer, in 1904, lists 5,455 inhabitants with 11 newspapers, none Catholic.

EL PROGRESO CATOLICO (Mr 14 1883-1896)

This "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper was written in Spanish. Lutrell writes, p.38?

Established in 1883, Catholic; Enrique Garfias, ed.: The ARIZONA DAILY STAR, Mr 15 1883 says: "El Progreso, the new Spanish paper just established in Phoenix, made its appearance yesterday and a very creditable one it is, too, both in the way of business and in reading matter. The name of Mr. Henry Galfias [wrong] appears as editor, Mr. Joe Redondo, fighting [?] editor, and Mr. C. Aguirre is printer and publisher."

Rowell has the editor's name also like Lutrell:Garfias. We saw in ULS and older paper listed: EL PROGRESO DEL VALLE. The Bancroft Library, Berkeley has a copy. Though a column is headed: "Una pagina de la vida de Jesus", it is not "Catholic".

Details: published Fridays, 4 pages, 18x24 inches, \$2.00; it circulated in 1886: 500 copies.

Sources: Lutrell, Rowell (1884,85), Alden (1886).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. Lutrell stated on p.38:"no issues located".

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Lutrell Estelle Lutrell, "Newspapers and Periodicals, 1859-1911," UNIV.OF ARIZONA BULLETIN:20,3(1949)1-123(the complete issue of:General Bulletin, no.15).

Letter: John Barr Tompkins, librarian of Bancroft Libr., Berkeley, California. checked for us EL PROGRESO DEL VALLE.

Letters to AzTP and Az, to the Chancery, Tucson, were not answered.

HOLDINGS IN THE STATE: None.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE: only this:

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time
1	Span	El Progreso Catolico	Phoenix	w	n	lc	Mr 14 1883-1896

A R K A N S A S

Fort Smith
Little Rock
Paris
Pine Bluff

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: ARKANSAS

The first white men coming to this part of America were Canadian fur traders; very few remained in the 17th century, even in the 18th it was only sparsely settled; it developed slowly up to 1875.

1826 Ecclesiastically Arkansas belonged to the Diocese of New Orleans, La.;
in 1826 it was in the care of Rev. Joseph Rosati, having his residence
in St. Louis. Missionaries came then also to Arkansas, finding there
scattered around Catholics who partly never had seen a priest. To
1832 them one priest was sent in 1832.

1836 Arkansas was made a state in 1836; in the constitution freedom of
1843 worship was granted. In 1843 a Diocese of Little Rock was established
with Andrew Byrne as first bishop (1844-62), who in reality found only
700 Catholics divided over the state with 4 priests and 7 churches.
Until 1862:5 more priest had begun to work, having 11 churches when
the bishop died.

-1862 From 1855-1962 existed an official Catholic paper, THE SOUTHERN STANDARD,
or CATHOLIC STANDARD, in New Orleans, approved by Archbishop A. Blanc
and adopted by his suffragan bishops, therefore read also in Arkansas.

1867 During the Civil War further progress was not made, only in 1867 the
second bishop, Edward FitzGerald, was able to build up again, the small
town Fort Smith made around 1893 the attempt to have a Catholic paper
published, see CATHOLIC HERALD, and in Little Rock the Catholic FACTS
of Chattanooga, Tenn. was read between 1891 and 1895. In 1899 the
diocese with 10,000 Catholics had 41 priests and 52 churches plus
32 missions.

From the Catholic foreigners the Germans were rather large in number
and also had made the effort to keep up a Catholic paper, see the
ARKANSAS ECHO (1891-1932).

See for a list of Southern Catholic papers in Wi/Ha, Part V 13:
Louisiana, p.48.

(12)
FORT SMITH/LITTLE ROCK, Ark.

FORT SMITH, 169 m of

Little Rock, had in 1894 one English and one German church and a chapel, two convents, Srs. of Mercy, and Benedictines. Ayer, in 1904, listed 11,587 inhabitants with 5 newspapers, none Catholic.

CATHOLIC HERALD (around 1893)

It was a "Catholic:lc" weekly newspaper. One source listed it only once, therefore it seems it was very shortlived.

Details: a Sunday-paper of 4 pages, 17x28 inches.

Sources: Eureka (1893)

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LITTLE ROCK, the state capital,

became in 1843 the See of the Diocese, had in 1872 besides the cathedral, St. Andrew's, a German church and 2 chapels, in 1894 two more churches. Ayer, in 1904, stated the population being 38,367, with 21 newspapers besides the following one:

ARKANSAS ECHO (D 3 1891-Ag 1932)

It was a German, "Catholic:lc" weekly newspaper, written in German, founded by a group of Catholic laymen, encouraged by the pastor of the German St. Edward's church, Rev. Bonaventura Binzigger, OSB, published by the Arkansas Echo Publishing Co. (1891 ff.) and lasted to Ag 1932 (Ayer with 1936 seems wrong), see acc. to holdings. F. Hohenschutz was the first editor, Carl Meurer the chief promoter, who traveled mostly on horseback over the State for subscriptions. He became editor in 1892 and held this position until his death (1930?). His life was one of selfsacrifice...for the cause, his salary very small...The paper was incorporated in 1892; Hohenschutz and Meurer purchased each one-fourth of the stock issues... Both had studied at German universities...Carl Meurer was a delegate to the Catholic Central Verein...From 1930-33 Carl Meurer's son Carl J. Meurer was editor...he also contributed to the FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW "God and Mammon" (a column?). THE ECHO's aim was "to give German emigrants a paper on which they could rely...a summary of foreign and national news, also State news... Through editorials and articles he (C.M.) acquainted his readers with the social teaching of our Church, citing the papal encyclicals..., his views on the social and labor questions...the ECHO was the medium to make the policies of the Catholic Central Verein known, which Mr. Meurer had helped to shape... - only highclass advertising - reproductions of Catholic art were printed at times.

LITTLE ROCK/PARIS

Politically the paper was mostly non-partisan, but around 1899-1904 also marked as democratic.

Details: published Fridays, mostly of 17x22 inches, changing between 8 and 12 pages, its price \$2.00; it circulated less than 1,000 first, in 1915: 2,900, in 1925: 2,000 copies.

Sources: Ayer (1892-36), Rowell (1899), Hoffmann (1910-13), CPD Meier (1923); AN; Arndt-Olson, p.20; see with letters Miss Meurer, and in SOCIAL JUSTICE REVIEW: 53(F 1961) 348-52, article by Rev. Gregory Kehres, OSB, about the Family Meurer, and the following paper in Paris, Ark.

Locations: AN: ArSuN=New Subiaco Abbey: the complete set. MoSV: v.36-41 (1927-1932). Arndt-Olson found in Germany, Aachen, Internat. Zeitungsmuseum: F 4 1892; Ja 1 1930; Stuttgart, Weltkriegs-Bibliothek: 1914=19; and Stuttgart, Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen: 1922-25, 1928, 1931-2.

PARIS

had in 1904 (acc. to Ayer) 836 inhabitants who were served by two secular newspapers. It had one church, visited from Subiaco, and a convent of Benedictine Sisters.

LOGAN COUNTY ANZEIGER (My-D 1891)

It was a German, "Catholic:2", monthly(?), society-paper, which lasted only from My-D 1891. We found the following notice:

Representatives of other German Catholic Societies attended a meeting in Logan County from which emerged the CUA (Cath. Union of Arkansas) which in turn joined the Catholic Central Verein (St. Louis). That historical meeting also gave birth to a German newspaper, the LOGAN COUNTY ANZEIGER which was to serve as a bond between the single societies affiliated with the CUA. It was published periodically at Paris, Ark., My-D 1891.

Rev. Gregory Kehres, OSB, described it being probably a monthly and a society-paper, having perhaps some "news" too. Rev. Kehres wrote that under "Historical Studies and Notes", p.248-52 of the official magazine of the Central Verein in St. Louis is a note about the Meurer family (see with ARKANSAS ECHO, Little Rock; Carl Meurer took part in that mentioned meeting in Paris.)

Details: Nothing else.

Sources: Only the above mentioned note in SOCIAL JUSTICE:53(F 1961) 252.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

PINE BLUFF

had in 1892 one church with Rev. John Lucey as pastor, in 1899 two churches, a school and a Colored Industrial school in charge of the Sisters of Nazareth.

ARKANSAS COLORED CATHOLIC (?1899-1902)

It was a "Catholic:lc" monthly magazine, edited and published by Rev. J.M. Lucey. He was in 1892 already the pastor in Pine Bluff; he could have begun earlier as our source; Ayer gave only in 1902 the establishing date as 1899. Furthermore, there was a Colored Industrial School in Pine Bluff which explains the high interest in the Colored Catholics, but also brings up this question; was it only a kind of school-paper, printed in that school, or a magazine to encourage readers to support the school?, or in general for Colored people?

Details: 8 pages, 9x12 inches, 50 cents.

Sources: only Ayer (1899-1902, not 1903 anymore).

Locations: Not in ULS.

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

GUARDIAN DCU has bound in v.6 of AMERICANA CATHOLICA (Guilday collection) a pamphlet publ. by THE GUARDIAN in 1925, with a complete HISTORY OF CATHOLICITY IN ARKANSAS, under the Hist. Commission of the Diocese of Little Rock (no papers mentioned).

Allsopp F. Wm. Allsopp, HISTORY OF THE ARKANSAS PRESS FOR A 100 YEARS: Little Rock, 1922 (nothing Catholic).

Letters: Miss Mary J. Meurer, the daughter of Carl J. Meurer, the last editor of the German ARKANSAS ECHO furnished us with exact dates, and the story of the paper in three letters.

Bishop Albert L. Fletcher of Little Rock answered, but gave us only the address of Miss Meurer.

HOLDINGS IN THE STATE: ArSuN: complete set of ARKANSAS ECHO.

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ARKANSAS

ALPHABETICAL TABLE: ARKANSAS

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time
1	E:Col	Arkansas Colored Catholic	Pine Bluff	mo	mag	lc	?1899-1902
2	G	Arkansas Echo	Little Rock	w	n	lc	D 3 1891-Ag 1932
3	E	Catholic Herald	Fort Smith	w	n	lc	around 1893
4	G	Logan County Anzeiger	Paris	mo	soc-p	lc	My-D 1891

STATISTICAL CONCLUSION:

Number: four =4
Language: two English; two German =4
Places: Fort Smith:1; Little Rock:1; Paris:1; Pine Bluff:1 =4
Frequency: 2 weeklies; 2 monthlies =4
Type: 2 newspapers; one magazine; one society-paper =4
Catholic: 3 "Catholic by purpose"(lc), 1 "by attitude"(2) =4

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

	1890	1900
	o123456789o	
Logan County Anzeiger, Pa., My-D 1891	X	
Arkansas Echo (German) (D 3 1891-Ag 1932)	XXXXXXXXXX-1932	
Catholic Herald (around 1893)	?-3-?	
Arkansas COLORED CATHOLIC (?1899-1902)		?-XX-1902

C O L O R A D O

Colorado Springs
Denver

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: COLORADO

1541 Of early expeditions the first passed in 1541 through this part of
the country. Early emigrants were Spaniards, coming from the South.
1858 In 1858 gold was found, miners arrived, a part of them remained and
settled. These were the first English speaking people. Colorado
1861 was established a Territory in 1861, and in the beginning of the
Civil War they decided to stay with the Union. After the war, in
1868 1868, out of Colorado and Utah was made ecclesiastically a vicariate
apostolic with Rev. Joseph Machebeuf as vicar who resided in Denver.
1876 Colorado was raised to a state in 1876, Denver the state capital.
The first Catholic paper was founded in 1884, THE COLORADO CATHOLIC,
which was strong enough to live to 1899. Denver's churches had
grown to five besides a pro-cathedral of bishop Machebeuf and his
vicariate counted 51 priests, 44 churches for 48,000 Catholics
1885 in 1885. In 1886 and 88 a girls' Academy and a boys' college
began to publish school-papers. Bishop Machebeuf governed since
1887 1887 a diocese still to 1889, then it was Nicholas Chrysostom
Matz who was before already co-adjutor. The Irish had started
1892 THE CELTIC CROSS in 1892 in Denver, while the Catholics of
1898 Colorado Springs published for five years a CATHOLIC NEWS (1898-
1899 -1903. The diocese of Denver counted in 1899: 60,000 Catholics,
for whom existed 86 churches with 112 priests and many stations.
Colorado did not have a Catholic magazine, we found mentioned with
THE CATHOLIC HOME JOURNAL of Chicago (Ja 1895-97) that it had an
office in Denver for this short time.

COLORADO SPRINGS

had in 1899 one church, a school and many stations; Ayer lists in
1904: 71,085 inhabitants with 15 papers, none Catholic, because the
CATHOLIC NEWS had died in 1903.

CATHOLIC NEWS (1898-1903)

This "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper was established in 1898 (Rex,
Ayer: 1898 or Rowell: 1899) and expired in 1903 (Rex). Ayer and Rex give
in 1898/99 Edward S. Kelley as editor and publisher, Rex and Rowell have in
1901 ff. James F. O'Brien for both positions, Ayer in 1902, too.

Details: a Saturday paper of 4 pages, 15x22 inches, \$1.00.

Sources: Ayer(1899-1902), Rowell (1901), Remington(1900-01); Rex p.66.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

DENVER

DENVER

was the largest city, had in 1899 a cathedral and 10 other churches; Ayer lists 140,000 inhabitants in 1904, having 72 periodical publications, one of them Catholic.

THE CELTIC CROSS AND WESTERN IRISHMAN (S 1892-95?)

It was an Irish, "Catholic:la" (see below letter of the bishop), a weekly newspaper, for a larger area than Denver or Colorado: "Western" for Irishmen; Middleton judged it "of general information". It was founded in S 1892 and lasted to 1894 or 95 acc. to DCR (Denver Cath. Register, N 11, 1954). Acc. to two original copies, checked for us, we know that Rev. Wm. O'Ryan was the editor; he had been from 1890-92 ~~the~~ editor with the COLORADO CATHOLIC, left it in 1892 to begin this new paper. At least since December of 1892 P.J. Cullen had been its manager, and was in Ja 1893 associate editor, and M. Gleeson the manager. The DCR calls the paper "the shortlived but brilliant Irish Catholic paper". In the paper of N 22, 1892 was the following letter of Denver's bishop printed:

Dear Father O'Ryan: - I hail with delight the advent of a Catholic newspaper in Denver. It pleases me to know that you edit it, for that will be security of its thoroughly Catholic character....It will henceforth be the only newspaper medium for the official announcements of this diocese of Denver...(signed) N.C. Matz, Bishop of Denver.

That the bishop made an Irish paper limited for a group of Catholics, as his official paper seems to be strange. He did not choose the existing COLORADO CATHOLIC, guided from 1884-99 by priests of his diocese. With the latter paper there must have occurred quite some misunderstandings within the staff and with the bishop and he was on the side of O'Ryan.

Details: a Saturday paper, 8 pages, 15x22 inches, \$2.00.

Sources: Middleton (1908); Rowell (1893); the history in DCR, p.5; Rex, p.105; the result of checking the two preserved numbers.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. PPStCh: in ACHS Collection: v.I, no. 15 (D 3 1892), and n.22 (Ja 21 1893).

COLORADO CATHOLIC (N 1884-S 30 1899)
and an edition: SUNDAY CATHOLIC (1892-99)

It was a "Catholic:lc"*, weekly newspaper, founded in N 1884,

*Since the diocese of Denver was created in 1887, this paper should have been the official diocesan paper, but we found no remark saying that. See above with THE CELTIC

CROSS the bishop's letter, but it remains still an open question: was the COL.CATH. an "la": diocesan paper after the CELTIC CROSS' disappearance around 1895?

existing until S 30 1899. In the DAILY NEWS, Denver, its being published was announced on N 16, 1884, p.7, col. 3:

"Denver is to have a Roman Catholic newspaper...It will be an 8-page-paper...issued weekly. The first number will appear next Saturday. Rev. Fr. Quinn will be the editor... various prominent clergymen in and out of Denver will be the contributors. It will be a religious and not a secular or political paper and will pay especial attention to the interests of the Catholics of Colorado..."

And the ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, N. 23, 1884, p.1, col.3, says:

The first issue of the COL. CATH. appeared and is a very handsomely printed, 8-page, 7-column paper. It is brim full of reading matter of interest to Catholic readers and its department for home affairs...a great deal of news from the Catholic churches....The editorials are able and timely... deserves success. Rev. J.F. Quinn, of St. Mary's Cathedral is editor and Mr. James Smeeton is advertisement agent. It will be independent and non-partisan in politics but promises to take a dignified position of the moral question of the day.

And in 1954, the DCR brings the story as follows:

The COL. CATH., predecessor of the CATHOLIC REGISTER was founded in 1884...by a brilliant but erratic priest, Fr. John Quinn, with J.K. Mullen and Ch. D. McPhee, putting up the money...the COL. CATH. lacked 5 weeks of rounding out its 15th year of publication (S 1899); no bound files exist. From 1886-89 was Fr. P.S. Carr the editor. In 1890 he sold the paper to Fr. Thomas H. Malone and Fr. Wm. O'Ryan, a brilliant young Irish priest, was editor from 1890-92, when he sold out to his partner (see he founded the CELTIC CROSS in 1892, so preferred by the bishop) Rev. Malone continued as editor...until 1899.

In 1892, probably not to lose readers to the new CELTIC CROSS there was begun (acc. to Rowell-1908) an extra Sunday-paper, the weekly now published Thursdays instead on Saturdays. It was called SUNDAY CATHOLIC, published to the end of the paper (1899), also then continued by the INTERMOUNTAIN CATHOLIC. The CHURCH NEWS, Washington, D.C. (v.14, no.6, O 1899, p.2, c.1) said:

Father Malone has no longer a financial interest in the COL. CATH. of Denver, which is now merged with the INTERMOUNTAIN CATHOLIC of Salt Lake City, Utah, of which the second issue is before us...

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DENVER, Colo.

Fries says on p.132 that the Utah-paper had been known as The COL. CATH. for fifteen years previous to 1899, and DCR continues: "At the end of S 1899, the COL. CATH. then with 2,700 circulation, carried this announcement:

Commencing with the next issue(O 7) the COL.CATH. will be known as the INTERMOUNTAIN CATHOLIC, published at Salt Lake City...will have columns for Colorado, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming...will maintain in Denver an office for some time (it was corner 6th Ave. and South Water St. in O 1899, somewhat later Curtis and 15th St. in S 29 1900.)

F.X.Kramer was the writer of a column in the COL. CATH.: "Credo's Thoughts" for long years. When the COL. CATH. had expired he became the editor of the newly found DENVER CATHOLIC from Mr 17 1900 to N 5 1904, when the REGISTER took over in 1905 to be the official Catholic paper.

Almost 40 years later the Utah INTERMOUNTAIN CATHOLIC came back to Denver as a part of the "Register System" in S 1937 as REGISTER, INTERMOUNTAIN CATHOLIC Edition.

Details: published Saturdays (1884-), Thursdays (1892-), in the same time a 24-page-Sunday-paper; the weekly had 8 pages of 30x44 first, 15x22 (1890-). 17x24(1892-99), \$2.00, illustrated (1892-) and circulated in 1884: 1560, in 1888:2,000, in 1892-: 6-10,000 copies. It was published for 15 years, less 5 weeks.

Sources: Middleton (1893), ULS; DCR Jubilee No. 1954; PALMER'S DIRECTORY (1894); Alden (1886); Ayer (1886-95); Rowell (1890-99); Dauchy (1897) Batten (1892,95,97). See the above mentioned reviewers.

Locations: ULS: CoD: the title pages of VI, no.11 (Ja 1890) and VIII, no 23 (Ap 1892), for us checked and answered by letter by a librarian of the Public Library.

CONVENT ECHO (N 1886-Je 1890)

It was a "Catholic:lc", monthly (during the schoolyear) schoolpaper, which was founded in N 1886 and expired in Je 1890. Publishers and editors were the students of St. Mary's Academy for girls, under the guidance of their teachers, the Sisters of Loretto, Englewood, Colo. From the Sisters we know the right title and time (Middleton and Hoffmann were wrong), they checked their holdings and found: The CONVENT ECHO consists of 8 pages with the activities, special feasts of the school, an editorial page, personal news, book news, music, poems, prose articles, quotes from the Denver papers. Existing are vls. 1-4, N 1886/7- Je 1889/90.

Details: a monthly of 8 pages.

Sources: Middleton (1893, 1908); Hoffmann (1891-95), the letter of the Sisters.

Locations: Not in ULS. CoLH=Loretto Heights College, Loretto: complete. St. Mary's Academy, Englewood, too: v.1-4 no 10 (N 1886-Je 1890).

THE HIGHLANDER (D 1888-Je 1893)

It was a "Catholic:lc" monthly school-paper, which started in D 1888 and lasted to Je 1893. A letter of Sister Rose Margret of Loretto Heights College states that it belonged to the College of the Sacred Heart, now called Regis College of the Jesuit Fathers. Their students were the publishers and editors. From the gift of a copy of the school-paper of O 21 1951, with a story of the college's publications on p.3, we know:

The First Campus paper called "Highlander", 600 copies run... in 1888: first issue at Christmas time...named after the Northern section of Denver then called the Highlands.

The last issue was of Je 1893, v.5, no.10. Only in 1918 the college began THE BROWN AND GOLD, which changed to THE REGIS HERALD in 1950 (then to REGIS BROWN AND GOLD, 1953-).

The MONTHLY BULLETIN OF CURRENT LITERATURE, St. Paul, Minn,v.1, D 1892, p.107 wrote about the HIGHLANDER: "...does credit to the genuine ability of the students and comments..., always worth reading."

Details: None.

Sources: Middleton (1893, 1908); Hoffmann (1891-98) and the named letters, and the gift of a copy.

Locations: Not in ULS. CoRD: 1-4 (1888-1893)

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY: COLORADO

DCR THE DENVER CATHOLIC REGISTER, Denver, Colorado, a supplement Jubilee number, Nov. 11, 1954, with the history of the main Catholic papers back to the 19th century.

Fries J. Louis Fries, 150 YEARS OF CATHOLICITY IN UTAH. Salt Lake City, 1926, speaks also of the COLORADO CATHOLIC.

Rex Wallace H. Rex, COLORADO NEWSPAPERS, 1859-1933, Denver: Public Library, 1939. Lists are arranged in alphabetical order according to titles, towns, establishing dates, editors; locations for Colorado are given.

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COLORADO

Letters:

St. Mary's Academy, Englewood, Colo., Sister M. Francisca contributed more news.

Regis College, Denver, Ohio, Librarian Adrian N. Dorzweiler informed us about its HIGHLANDER.

Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas, Research Director, Mr. F.R.Blackburn, sent us a clear description of originals in their library.

ACHS's librarian, Rev. Bartholomew F. Fair, gave us a description of some originals in their library.

Public Library, Denver, Colorado, DICTIONARY CATALOG OF PERIODICALS, Denver, 1895.

Public Library, Denver, Colo., through the librarian, Mrs. Alys Freeze, who took much time to find out in contemporary papers material for our problem - the DAILY NEWS and the ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, she also located originals of the Colorado Catholic.

Loretto Heights College, Loretto, Colo., Sister Rose Margaret gave us detailed information in four letters.

HOLDINGS IN THE STATE: CoD: of COLORADO CATHOLIC titlepages of v.6, no 11 (Ja 1890), and v.8, no 23 (Ap 1892).
DoLH:+St. Mary's Academy, Englewood, Col., both complete sets of CONVENT ECHO (N 1886-Je 1890).
CoDR:v.1-5 (1888-Je 1893) of HIGHLANDER

ALPHABETICAL TABLE

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time
1	E	Catholic News	Color.Springs	w	n	lc	1898-1903
2	E:Ir	Celtic Cross	Denver	w	n	la	S 1892-95?
3	E	Colorado Catholic + edit.Sunday Catholic	Denver	w	n	lc	N 1884-S 30 1899 (1892-99)
4	E	Convent Echo	Denver (Englewood)	mo	sch-p	lc	N 1886-Je 1890
5	E	Highlander	Denver	mo	sch-p	lc	D 1888-Je 1893

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DENVER

STATISTICAL CONCLUSION: Number: 5
Language: all English, one of them Irish
Places: Colorado Springs: 1; Denver: 4
Frequency: 3 weeklies, 2 monthlies
Type: 3 newspapers, 2 school-papers
Catholicity: all Catholic by purpose; one official:la,
4 inofficial:lc

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

	1880	1890	1900
	o123456789o	o123456789o	o123456789o
Colorado Catholic			
Denver, N 1884-S 1899		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
Convent Echo, Denver, N 1886-Je 1890		XXXXX	
Highlander, Denver, D 1888-Je 1893		XXXXXX	
Celtic Cross, Denver, S 1892-95		XXXX	
Catholic News, Col. Springs, 1898-1903			XXX-1903

CONCLUSION:

Colorado with 60,000 Catholics in 1899 was served at least since 1884 with a Catholic paper, the COLORADO CATHOLIC, even some years prior to its having become a diocese. It also was continued almost with no interruption in the 20th century. There was even a second paper published at the same time, also in Denver, but Irish in its interests, the CELTIC CROSS, which was so much more in favor of the bishop that it was allowed to carry his communications (la: means officially Catholic). And there was a third weekly, parallel to the first, the CATHOLIC NEWS, but published in Colorado Springs; it crossed over to the 20th century. The two school-papers were started when that type was very much in fashion. We heard that both were also later continued with other titles. We also know that the INTERMOUNTAIN CATHOLIC, which continued the COLORADO CATHOLIC in 1899 and was the official paper of Salt Lake City in Utah had an office in Denver and was read furtheron in Denver.

C O N N E C T I C U T

Danbury
Hartford
New Haven
Norwich
Waterbury

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: CONNECTICUT

- 1633 Connecticut's earliest settlers arrived in 1633 and following, mostly Puritans from England, their government's policy was to maintain the purity of their belief. In the 18th century with political development started also a wish for religious liberty. Connecticut was one of the
- 1776 13 colonies (1776) declaring themselves independent of England. In the 19th century, when it belonged ecclesiastically to Boston, the Catholic foreigners did not practically yet enjoy the result of a
- 1818 theoretical grant of religious freedom (1818), and still had to suffer under the movement of Nativism (1829-60). But e.g. some Catholic laymen in Hartford had the idea and found the means to start a Catholic newspaper. Their bishop, B.J. Fenwick of Boston aided them, purchased them a Protestant church, to be remodeled, wrote the introduction of the CATHOLIC PRESS, came on Jl 10, when the first
- 1829 number appeared and preached in the Court House on Jl 11 1829, gave also in Ag 1829 the finished church the first resident priest, then sent others. Irish Catholics arrived in larger groups, Germans were distributed throughout the country. Danbury got its first church in
- 1835 1834. Connecticut's Catholics counted in 1835: 720. In 1841 the first Catholic Total Abstinence Society of the U.S. (Dubuque claims this honor for 1839) in Connecticut.
- 1843 In 1843 Hartford was made the See of a Diocese with Bishop William Tyler (1844), but because Rhode Island was included, the bishop took residence in Providence. In 1843 or 44 that special Catholic paper, THE GREEN BANNER, was founded, more a memorial for the late Rev. Thomas C. Levins, the great journalist of New York prior to 1841.
- 1850- The second bishop from 1850-56 was Bernard O'Reilly, followed by
- 1858- F.P. McFarland (1858-). Now French Canadians came to Connecticut, but less in number than in the more Northern states, therefore they did not start French papers, were satisfied with editions of Mass. papers.
- 1872 In 1872 Rhode Island was taken away from the diocese, Hartford was now also the residence of the bishops and got a cathedral. Bishop McFarland died in 1874, his successor was Thomas Galberry. In his

time appeared besides a single YEARBOOK of the diocese also the first official Catholic newspaper in Hartford, the CONNECTICUT CATHOLIC, in 1876, which is in 1966 current as CATHOLIC TRANSCRIPT.
1876
1880 In 1880 the diocese counted 175,000 Catholics, for which 100 churches existed with 105 priests. Lawrence S. McMahon was bishop from 1879-93 and Michael Tierney from 1894 ff. The number of Catholics had grown
1899 in 1899 to 250,000, most of them of Irish ancestry, but mixed with Canadians (Franco-Americans), Germans, (Arndt-Olson lists p.38, a German periodical: CONNECTICUT WAISENFREUND of 1899, published by a "German Pub. Co."; Ayer and Rowell list it, but no religious origin is given; it is rather certain not "Catholic").

DANBURY

its first church was a very early one in 1834, no second existed in 1896 (see Spec. Bibl., book by Bailey, 1896). In 1904 Ayer listed 16,537 inhabitants who did not have a secular newspaper, but had two magazines, see their attempt for a Catholic paper following:

CATHOLIC WEEKLY (1895-97)

It was a "Catholic:lc" weekly newspaper, established in 1895, according to Ayer in 1897, listing it then only once while Bailey in 1896 (see above) did not yet mention it; his book probably was written a bit earlier. Ayer gives the paper as published and edited by Francis S. Kiernan. He probably had to give it up in 1897.

Details: Thursdays, 8 pages, 15x22, \$1.00.

Source: Ayer (1897)

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

HARTFORD

was the place of a very early and rather important Catholic newspaper in 1829, the bishop of Boston interested in it. In 1843 the Diocese of Hartford was established, see more details with "Historical Background". In 1904 Ayer lists the city with 79,850 inhabitants having 24 newspapers of which one is THE CATHOLIC TRANSCRIPT.

I THE CATHOLIC PRESS (Jl 11 1829-Jl 1832)II U.S. CATHOLIC (FREE) PRESS (Jl 1832-Ja? 1833)

It was a "Catholic:la", weekly newspaper, beginning with Jl 11 1829, changed its title (Byrne/O'Donnell, and METROPOLITAN magazine, Baltimore, Ja 1854, p.460, the latter even: U.S. CATHOLIC "FREE" PRESS, we found no other source to that added "Free") in Jl 1832 and lasted still with some numbers to Ja? of 1833, though ULS has 1832, and Middleton and METROPOLITAN: 1834.

I. THE CATHOLIC PRESS

It was in the narrow sense of the word the second "Catholic" paper with an approbation of a bishop in the U.S., after Bishop England's: U.S.CATHOLIC MISCELLANY in Charleston, S.C., of 1822. "One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism" was its motto in a time of anti-Catholic hatred, arousing the Puritan press of New England, especially Hartford's paper: The Connecticut Observer, beginning with its first number a crusade against the new paper. We clearly could check in a microfilm of the first year, the enemy's theme being: "Romanism in Connecticut". Therefore it was really surprising that in small Hartford, having neither a residing priest, nor church, nor school, a number of Catholic men decided to found a paper (Lord, II, 90); they established a "Catholic Tract Society", to raise the funds and announced THE CATHOLIC PRESS to be published in July in the existing U.S.CATH. MISCELLANY which brought out that news in Ap 25 1829. Meanwhile the Society had asked Francis H. Taylor an experienced printer and publisher from the Charleston's MISCELLANY, to come to Hartford. He came together with his brother Deodat, bought the outfit for printing, becoming with the members of the Society also a part-proprietor. F.H. Taylor knew another printer, a convert like himself, Alfred M. Talley who seems to have become the publisher and if needed the editor, too. The Society was able to win the interest of their bishop, Benedict J. Fenwick of Boston. He was even very interested and ready to help, before he himself had a Catholic paper in Boston.

On Jl 10 Bishop Fenwick arrived, bought the Episcopalien church which was for sale, to be converted for the use of Hartford Catholics. On Jl 11 1829 he saw the first number of THE CATHOLIC PRESS coming out, saw printed therein his approval and an article of his. On Jl 12 he said Mass in the office of the paper (which was now also chapel and room for Sunday school) and preached in the Court House. In August the church, Holy Trinity, was ready and its first pastor, Bernard O'Cavanah, also became officially the editor of the paper for two years. The bishop contributed several articles, other priests like Daniel Barber (see Hist. Background of New Hampshire) supported the PRESS, especially through Rev. James Fitton (see also with Hist. Background of R.I.), who was sent as assistant to the parish; Fitton became co-editor, and then in 1831, editor. The paper, completely limited to religious subjects with a large "Question and Answer" part, controversies with Protestant enemy-papers, with Catholic news of near and far, and an

Index at the end of a volume, was successful. A.M. Talley had agents not only in New England, also in Pennsylvania, Washington, Maryland, Georgia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Alabama, St. Louis, Detroit, even Montreal. The v. II promised to be a "religious miscellany...to present the doctrines as they are ...to show the progress in the different states and the labors of the missionaries D 18, 1830 (acc. to microfilms checked). Up to the beginning of 1832 the paper had steadily improved and required considerable reputation and circulation.

But in Spring 1832 Mr. Talley missed more and more the cooperation of the priests, as their parishes and missions needed them. The staff members disagreed with the management, and he was forced to fill the full-folio pages to the half with current events, to get it to 19 states for \$2.00. Francis H. Taylor had the idea to move the paper. The U.S. CATH. MISCELLANY printed on My 5, 1832:

Another Catholic periodical...is proposed by its proprietor, to transfer the establishment of THE CATHOLIC PRESS, now nearly three years published and very ably edited at Hartford, Conn. to St. Louis...where it will make its appearance in the French-English languages...

The project failed; but Deodat Taylor went to St. Louis, won over the bishop there for a new paper to be founded, the SHEPHERD OF THE VALLEY by his brother, who came and started it on Jl 7 1832 as printer and publisher for the diocese. THE CATHOLIC PRESS remained in Hartford.

II. U.S. CATHOLIC PRESS

The Taylors had sold the PRESS to Talley before leaving. The Cath. Tract Society was dissolved. Talley announced now volume four. The U.S. CATH. MISCELLANY printed on p.416 of its number: Je 23 1832:

Publishing the fourth volume of the U.S. CATHOLIC PRESS (See the "U.S." in the title, introduced by Talley for a nation-wide paper) will (in July) also contain the earliest and most important foreign as well as domestic, political and miscellaneous news;..in size it will be super-royal...

Talley, soon after beginning in Jl the v.4, came into trouble, changed his no.2 of Ag 9, to v.1, new series, in a smaller size, even smaller than in 1929 (we have seen originals in DGU); he published it to D 20 1832 (the last number we were able to check). It seemed to be the end. A still more desperate Talley tried in vain to sell the paper and the equipment to Bishop Francis Patrick Kenrick in Philadelphia. Perhaps THE CATHOLIC HERALD, which started there in Ja 1833, was already planned. This failure brought Rev. Fitton and Talley to a last effort in January, enlarging the paper, 8 pages, printing it for Thursdays instead of Saturdays; all was in vain: the rumors of the paper's removal had caused it to lose many subscribers, and after some numbers it expired, leaving \$1,000 debts for Father Fitton.

(27)
HARTFORD, Conn.

No holdings for the year 1833 are known. Lord (p.334 of v. 2) believes that despite the mentioning in Fr. Fitton's SKETCHES of a transfer to Philadelphia, that no such merger took place.

Thus Connecticut lost its only Catholic journal. Forty years later, on Ap 29 1873, Bishop Galberry founded a successor, the CONNECTICUT CATHOLIC.

Details: published mostly Saturdays, to J1 1831 it had 4 pages, 3 cols., 10x15 inches, \$2.00; nothing known about v.3; in J1 1832 its size super-royal, 4 pages, 4 columns, \$2.50; but already in Ag 9 a smaller size than in 1829; enlarged in Ja 1833, 8 pages, pub. Thursdays. No circulation figures known. See following the volumes and corresponding years:

THE CATHOLIC PRESS:	v.1	J1 11 1829-J1?1830 (microfilm)
	v.2	J1 ? 1830-J1 2 1831 (microfilm)
	v.3	J1 9 1831-J1 ? 1832 (no holdings)
U.S.CATHOLIC PRESS:	v.4	J1? 1832-Ag 2 1832 (no holdings)
	v.4 (v.1, n.s.)	Ag 9-D 20 1832 (in DCU)
	v.4 (v.1, n.s.)	Ja?-?F 1833 (no hold).

Sources: Middleton (1893, 1908); Baumgartner 10; ULS; Foik 94-99; Meehan in CATH. ENCYC: "Periodical"; Lord, v.2, 94-334; Parsons 263; Duggan (1930) 199; Byrne O'Donnell, v.2, 1-46; O'Donnell book (1900); NCA (1949); Guilday:ENGLAND, v.2, 219; microfilm in DCU, originals in DGU.

A "FIRST":THE CATHOLIC PRESS, changed to U.S.CATHOLIC PRESS of Hartford was the FIRST CATHOLIC:la, WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in Connecticut, and the second of this kind in the U.S.

Locations: ULS: NUC; PV(1829-31); MoSU:vls. 1-4; MBC:1,2; DGU:1, no 3 (J1 20 1829) to 2, no. 52 (J1 2 1831); v.4, or 1, n.s., no.2 (Ag 9 1832) to 1, 21 (D 20 1832); DCU:microfilms:1. J1 11 1829-J1 3 1830; 2. J1 18 1829-J1 2 1831. - St. Thomas Seminar, Bloomfield, Conn.: v.1, nos 1-26, 28-52 (J1 11 1829 - J1 3 1830); v.2, nos 1-31, 33-52 (J1 10 1830-J1 2 1831). MWA: v.3 (1831-32): KyLoN: v.I, 34 issues(J1 25 1829-My 29 1830), v.II, 64 (J1 17 1830-J1 2 1831), v.III, 22 (Ja 19 1832-Je 14 1832), v. IV, 20 issues (Ag 2 1832-D 20 1832).

I. CONNECTICUT CATHOLIC (Ap 29 1876-Ap 16 1898)

II. CATHOLIC TRANSCRIPT (Je 17 1898-1966+)

This "Catholic:la" (official organ of the Diocese of Hartford), a weekly newspaper was established on Ap 29 1876, changed its title to CATHOLIC TRANSCRIPT on Je 17 1898 with its v.23, keeping 1876 as starting year, and is current in 1966+

I.

Forty years after the first Catholic paper of Connecticut, THE CATHOLIC PRESS, had expired in 1833, Bishop Thomas Galberry founded the CONNECTICUT CATHOLIC, the subtitle of vol. 1, no. 2 (microfilm) said it was to be "published in the interest of the Catholic population of the diocese of Hartford." There is also given as first editor: James A. Rooney, also publisher, to 1878. The office was in Batterson's Building. The proprietor was M.F. Scanlan. The four-page, four column paper of Ap-D 1876 is announced as having appeared and to have been successful because we read in the CONNECTICUT CATHOLIC YEARBOOK of 1877, compiled by the same editor James A. Rooney, (p.170-172) under "Events": "Enlargement of the Connecticut Catholic." According to the checking of the DCU microfilm, the contents of volume one, 1876/77 contains religious matter of an instructional nature, pastoral letters, articles, Catholic news of abroad, of the state and of localities; also political items, current literature, a Children's Corner. On the whole the contents became more and more general, advertisements growing from one page to two and more. Volume 2 is missing in the film. Volume 3 *My 1878 ff.) has M.F. Scanlan as proprietor and publisher, Walter Waylen as editor; the print is smaller, the 8 pages have five columns each; the religious matter is less instructive; there are more news items, more advertisements. Volume 4 (My 3 1879-Ap 1880) continued the same attitude; no names of editors, etc. are given, but we know from directories that M.F. Scanlan was publisher in 1881 and also the editor, while the duty of the latter was taken in 1883-1890?, by John E. Scanlan. That was found in an advertisement in Alden, 1883, p.537: "The C.C....an 8-page sheet, 32x45, 48 columns, local correspondents in every city, town and village in the State - M.F. Scanlan, proprietor, J.E. Scanlan, editor..."; a picture of the title page showed a 6 column sheet. The paper took active part in labor discussions (acc. to Browne) in 1886 ff. The DCU original copy vol. 20, 134 (D 15 1894) has no names of the staff, but shows how the paper's appearance and contents has changed: 8 pages with 7 columns, illustrated; its pages are now divided for the main places: Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven, with their local news and advertisements; sport news already begin on the first page; there are about three pages for Catholic news and activities. On the Bridgeport page we find: "St. Francis de Sales Patron of the Catholic Press -Be our Protector."

After 1890 we could find an editor's name only for 1895: John J. Splain, Batten spells it J.J. Spillane. According to Meehan, (C.E. the General Bibl.), "In 1888 (a wrong date) Bishop Tierney purchased the paper and made it the official diocesan property with Rev. Thomas S. Duggan as editor". That date 1888 cannot be right, as Tierney became bishop only in 1894. The editor Duggan wrote himself in 1929/30 THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CONNECTICUT and there he says (p.194): "Bishop Michael Tierney acquired the paper 33 years ago" i.e. 1896. Batten provided us even with a second name of an editor for 1897 and ff. Rev. Edward A. Flannery; as publisher was given: Conn. Cath. Pub. Co. Baumgartner called the paper a "noteworthy" journal and Meehan qualified it of having "one of the most interesting editorial pages in the whole Catholic circuit." In Ap 16 1898 the paper ended under the title CONNECTICUT CATHOLIC and continued after two months under a new one (see Lucey 5, p.17, n.17).

HARTFORD, Conn.

Details: always 8 pages, first 4 columns, in 1878:5, in 1883: 6, in 1894:7. A rather large type was replaced after two years by a smaller one. The size: 15x22 was enlarged to 28x40 (1878), to 30x44 (1883), to 32x45. The price \$1.50 was changed to \$2.00 which remained to 1898 by a size of 17x23 since 1888; it circulated: in 1878:4,200, in 1881:3,000 (when in the time Ayer had 6,000), in 1880 ff., around 5,000, the highest 6,500 in 1897.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Baumgartner, 27,31,54,93; CONN. CATH. YEARBOOK: 1877,p.172; Meehan,C.E.; Browne; CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1899); Mott: v.3, 69; Duggan (1930); Byrne, v.2, 165; O'Donnel (1900); Hoffmann (1891-99); Ayer (1878-97); Rowell (1877-1896); Eureka (1893); North (1879/80); Dauchy (1890-98); Alden (1883,86,91/92); Remington (1892-98); Batten (1892,95,97); Pettengill (1878,95); Lucey 5,(p.17, n.17); NCA (1951).

Locations: ULS only under CATH. TRANSCRIPT: IU:v.20 - DCU: v.20, no 134 (D 15 1894); and microfilms: (My 6-D 30 1876), 3-14 (My 4 1878-Ap 19 1890); 16-19 (My 2 1891-Ap 21 1894), 22 (Ap 25 1896-Ap 16 1897).

II.

The CATHOLIC TRANSCRIPT was only a new title (1898 ff.) of the "Catholic: la", official organ of the Diocese; after the interruption of two months, in Je 17 1898 it continued in a similar way; a recommendation of the paper, printed in the paper by Bishop Michael Tierney says: "The C.T. will be published in the interests of the faithful of the diocese...it shall be the unswerving endeavor of the publisher to suffer no issue...that shall not contain something to edify and instruct all classes of its readers...Its chief purpose is not to give the news of the day...It cooperates with the bishop and the priests...it stands for faith, morality, patriotism, good order, for the highest citizenship...it is published with the approbation of its bishop...". It really brings a circular to the clergy, news about the Cath. Summer School, a religious story, articles on temperance; of secular events, a women's and a children's part, and besides general also local Cath. news. Each page has one or two columns of advertising. In Jl 22 1898 the C.T. enjoys praise from the PITTSBURGH CATHOLIC: "handsome new type, excellent paper, (being) the mouthpiece of the great body of intelligent Catholics." Duggan (1930) says on p.194 about the C.T., it "had enjoyed the sustaining favor of Bishop Tierney and Nilan, for many years published with contributions from the clergy and laity. Rev. Edward A. Flannery, a writer of vivid imagination and acknowledged power was one of the editors for years and further a contributor. Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas S. Duggan does not mention himself, having been editor until 1939 or longer. Rev. John H. Stapleton brought columns of moral theology with distinction and ability. Father John L. McGuinness was an associate editor for some ...followed by Rev. Oliver T. Magnell...well practiced in the journalistic art...; educational papers appeared weekly by Father Hayes,...hagiology by Rev. Wm. J. O'Shea and Rev. Wm. Keerney..., Father Peter J. Dolin... contributed...weekly editorials, and others helping to keep abreast of the

news of the State and outside...in current Catholic events...In 1924 Bishop Nilan gave the paper a home, a new building..." CPD has the paper listed up to date. In 1965/6 there is the office at 785 Asylum St., Rev. Msgr. John S. Kennedy is the editor (since 1955) and T.P. McMahon, a co-editor.

Details: 8 pages with 7 columns, sheets of 17x24 inches. Its price was \$1.50. It was published Friday, except that from 1906 ff., on Thursday. That year it also changed to 10 pages, 18x23. Its price we found in 1948 to be \$2.50, in 1950: \$3.00. Its circulation account we saw only listed in 1901: 4,800, and the following years, 1906: 24,249; 1928: 30,126; 1938: 29,378; 1948: 36,413; 1950: 41,045; 1953: 49,013. In 1965/6 the paper is published Thursdays, instead of \$3.50 (1955) only \$3.00, circulating 93,272 copies.

Sources: ULS; Mott:3, p.69; CATH.BUILDERS 4, p.225; Meehan, C.E., CATH. YEARBOOK (1901,04); H. of C.C. of N.E., 2; O'Donnell (1930); Wynhoven (1939); CPD Meier (1928, 32); CPD Wagner (1942,45,48); NCA (1931,1949 ff.); Lucey 5, p.17, n. 17; Rowell (1890, 1901-8); Ayer (1901 ff.); Remington (1900); Dauchy (1899-1901); Pettengill (1899); Hoffmann (1900-13); CPD (1950+).

Locations: ULS; four places with CATHOLIC TRANSCRIPT holdings (only one Ct 33-) DCU microfilm: 1, no 1 (Je 17 1898-D 1953), some nos. missing.

THE CONNECTICUT CATHOLIC YEARBOOK (1876/77)

This "Catholic:lc", annual directory, was printed for the first time in 1877 and was not continued. Rev. Mjierzewski gave us a copy and learned from an elderly priest that there was no second volume published. Its aim was "being an epitome of the history of the Church in the Diocese of Hartford from Ap 1876 to My 1877, embracing biographies..., descriptions of churches ..., historical sketches..., a chronological table. Illustrated. Compiled by James A. Rooney." He also was the first editor in the first years of the CONNECTICUT CATHOLIC (1876-78). This directory was published by that paper's Conn. Cath. Pub. Co., Batterson's Building. Rooney mentions his paper twice in the Yearbook. p.172, as established, p.170 with "Events": as "enlarged".

Details: 184 pages, 6x9 inches.

Sources: in Duggan (1930); in Byrne:v.II, article O'Donnell, p.158, 159, 162 and some footnotes. The Yearbook itself.

Locations: Not in ULS. The Library of St. Thomas Seminary, Bloomfield, Conn.: seven copies, given one to DCU.

LE COURRIER DU CONNECTICUT (1892-92)an edition of LE NATIONAL, Lowell, Mass. of 1892LE COURRIER DU CONNECTICUT, independent (1892-S 1896?)

It was founded as an edition, a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper written in French by Benjamine Lenthier (see Wi/Ha), owner, publisher, editor-in-chief to propagate a democratic president during the election year in 1892; it was one of his 17 editions to support his NATIONAL in Lowell, Mass., also in other places and states. After the election was over in Fall 1892 most of the papers collapsed, acc. to Tétrault also the COURRIER; but this one was kept as a paper in Hartford for the French-speaking Franco-Americans, probably "Catholic:3", a weekly newspaper. Not known who purchased it from Lenthier, who published and edited it. Houle (116) has it disappearing on S 22 1896, when L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, Worcester, Mass. brought that news.

Details: probably 4 pages, 27x45, \$1.50.

Sources: Belisle 35; Tétrault 33; Therriault, 111; L'ETOILE, 50th anniv.; Houle, 116; L'OPINION PUBLIQUE of S 22, 1896; Wi/Ha... Part 10: Mass., 99/100.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE GREEN BANNER (1844)

This English:Irish, "Catholic:1c", weekly newspaper, appeared in 1844, so that it was possible to announce it in the U.S.CATHOLIC MAGAZINE, Baltimore, Md., v.3 (Ja-D 1844), p.203: "The G.B., a weekly paper, devoted to the interests of the Catholic and Irish population of the United States. We have received the first number which speaks well for it. If conducted... with dignity and moderation...we wish all success. The G.B. appears simultaneously at Hartford and New Haven, Conn., at the low price of \$1.50...". It seemed striking to us that a paper should have started in two places in Connecticut with not enough Irishmen to give it a local security and yet still wants to be successfully "nation-wide." We remembered THE GREEN BANNER of 1835, New York, which ceased in 1837. Its editor. Rev. Thomas C. Levins, an Irish leader and born journalist working for the TRUTH TELLER, N.Y.WEEKLY REGISTER AND CATH. DIARY, and CATH. HERALD OF PHIL., had fallen in disgrace with Bishop Dubois of New York (1834), was restored to his priestly office in 1841, living in failing health as pastor in Albany without being able to assume active duty; could not he or his Irish friends have wanted to revive his GREEN BANNER outside of the Diocese of New York? Could not the reviewer of the U.S.CATH. MAGAZINE with his advised "moderation" have referred to the trouble Father Levins had before?— Father Levins died in May 1843 at the age of 54. One could imagine that even after his death his Irish friends tried to realize his wish or his preparations but were not able, without his guidance, to go on further.

HARTFORD/NEW HAVEN

Details: only: \$1.50.

Sources: U.S.CATH. MAGAZINE, v.3 1844, p.203.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

NEW HAVEN

In 1899 the city counted 9 churches, one of them German, one French, one Italian; Ayer has in 1904 listed 108, 027 inhabitants, having besides the many publications of the Yale University 21 newspapers, none of them Catholic.

CATHOLIC STANDARD (of STANDARD) (1889-97 or -99)

This "Catholic:lc" local weekly newspaper started in 1889 and stopped publication in 1897 or 1899? (Ayer and Rowell list it for the last time in 1896, Dauchy in 1897, Hoffmann and CATH. YEARBOOK still in 1899). Without seeing originals it is not possible to decide its exact name: Middleton, the Yearbook and Ayer call it CATH. ST. the other sources: STANDARD. For the year 1890 the publisher was given as Standard Pub. Co., and for the years 1891, 92 as editors and publishers, McWilliams and Lane.

Details: always 8 pages, 14x22 (in 1899) or 16x22 (1891/92) inches in size, priced at \$2.00 all the time, with a circulation of 500 in 1892, of 1,200 in 1893.

Sources: Middleton (1893); CATH. YEARBOOK (1899); Ayer (1890-96); Rowell (1890-96); Eureka (1890); Dauchy (1890-97); Batten (1892); Hoffmann (1896-99).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

COLUMBIA, New Haven and New York, City (1921-1966+)
see COLUMBIAD, Boston, Mass. (1893-1908?)
see same, Hoboken, N.J. (?1912-1921)

It started as a "Catholic:lc and 2" monthly magazine society-paper, and as the official organ of the Knights of Columbus*,

*The organization published a magazine of general interest COLUMBIAD; Rev. Michael J. McGivney was one of the original organizers and his two brothers, also priests, were chaplains in turn of the lay organization. It was incorporated in Connecticut in 1882 and approved March 29, for Catholic men to develop practical Catholicity, promote Catholic education and charity. It spread across all the states.

published first in Boston, Mass., called COLUMBIAD, in 1893. It was moved to Hoboken, N.J. between 1908 and 1912 and ceased to be published there under that title in 1921. Furtheron it existed as COLUMBIA, published in New Haven, Conn., where the headquarter of the society is located (where Mathew T. Birmingham was in 1925 the General manager but also had an office in New York City. It had become a nation-wide publication, given free to members, sold cheaply to others; it is not only a fraternal bulletin, it wants to be a magazine, it even became re-styled as a news-magazine in 1955, and printed in a \$1.-million plant; it was also approved by the Bishop of Hartford. We did not find names of editors except in 1948: John Donahue; the publisher was the society. The COLUMBIA celebrated the 80th anniversary in 1962. A letter to the office 71 Meadow St. was not answered.

Details: since 1925 a new series began with v.1; about 52 pages for each number of 10¹/₂ x 14 inches, illustrated, for non-members \$1.00 or 20¢ one; its circulation in 1955 700,000, in 1966: 128,740.

Sources: Lord, v.3, 399; Lucey 3, 154; 5,13; Wynhoven (1939); CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1948); Ayer (1949+); ULS; CWY 1948); CPA (1962+).

Locations: ULS: 15 places, one is Ct:1+; DCU:4, no 10 (My 1925); OrPU: [9-11], 12+. UL of Cath. (WEST) has 6 more places with holdings.

——Green Banner, New Haven SEE Hartford, Conn.

HIBERNIAN RECORD (1878-1899?)

This "Catholic:2" monthly society-paper was established in 1878 and lasted until 1899 or longer. In that year existed of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Hartford as well as in Bridgeport with 5,600 members in 1900. The HIBERNIAN RECORD was the society's organ. O'Donnell (in Byrne: H. OF C.C. OF N.E., 2, p. 461) knows that the Order was organized in Connecticut Mr 6 1869 and says there exist "records". Does he mean the HIBERNIAN RECORD, or reports? Rowell (1899) gives us the name of editor and publisher: John D. Cunningham and Co.

Details: of 1899: 4 pages, of 16x22 inches, sold for \$1.00.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Byrne: H. OF C.C. OF N.E., v. 2 (O'Donnell), p.461; Lucey 5, p.10; Rowell (1899).

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

NORWICH/WATERBURY

NORWICH

had in 1899 two churches; Ayer in 1904 listed 17,251 inhabitants, keeping up 4 newspapers, no Catholic one.

LE CANADO-AMÉRICAIN (1898-1903)

an edit. of LA PRESSE, Holyoke, Mass. (1895-1903)

This Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, written in French, was one of 4 editions (LE CONNECTICUT, Waterbury, Conn. 1897); GLOBE, Fitchburg, Mass. (1898-); COURRIER, Somersworth, N.H. 1898-); of LA PRESSE, Holyoke, Mass., all created by Louis Tesson (see, also his biogr., Wi/Ha..., 78/79). He also was their owner and editor, together with Joseph Carignan, the publisher Tesson & (Wm) Carignan; all printed in Holyoke. Tesson worked with great zeal and patriotism, politically he remained independent, but his ideal was too high for those little local editions. In 1902 he tried to form an association with Joseph Bellemare's Publishing Co.; it did not help; in 1903 he was obliged to suspend all 5 papers. He, then, became editor of L'ESTAFETTE, Marlborough, Mass. (see Wi/Ha..., 105).

Details: probably the same as LE CONNECTICUT in Waterbury, Conn.: 4 pages, 20x26 inches, \$1.00.

Sources: Belisle 36; Tétrault 36; Houle 125; Wi/H...Part 10; MASS 78/9 and 105.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

WATERBURY

was in 1899 a place with 8 churches, one of them French, one German, one Lithuanian. Ayer, in 1904 listed 45,859 inhabitants, having 8 secular papers, one of them German; no French or Lithuanian publication.

LE CONNECTICUT (1897-1903)

an edit. of LA PRESSE, Holyoke, Mass. (1895-1903)

For the story of this Franco-American, Catholic:3", weekly newspaper written in French, see its sister-edition LE CANADO-AMÉRICAIN, Norwich, Conn., which is the same for the five papers of Louis Tesson, which all disappeared in 1903.

Details: published Fridays, Rowell had it with 4 pages, 20x26 inches, \$1.00; its circulation; less than 1,000 copies.

Sources: Belisle 36; Tétrault 35; Houle 125; Rowell (1899); Wi/Ha...Part 10:Mass., 78/9.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

WATERBURY, Conn.

RYTAS (THE MORNING) (F 27 1896-N 23 1898)
followed directly by TARNAS BAZNYCZIOS (q.v.)

This Lithuanian, "Roman Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, was established in F 27 1896 and lasted until N 23 1898. Its founder, owner, publisher and editor was Rev. J. Zebris. After no. 32 in 1898, Rev. P. Saurusaitis took over the editing and publishing until no. 46 (N 23 1898) when it ceased to appear. He founded already in D 1898 the TARNAS BAZNYCZIOS.

Details: 8 pages, 9x11 inches, magazine-like (1896); it was slightly enlarged in 1897, sold for \$1.00 to about 200 subscribers.

Sources: letters from Lithuanian Legation, Washington, D.C.: Mr. Kajecka; Very Rev. Msgr. John Balkūnas, President of the Lithuanian Roman-Cath. Priest's League of America; Rev. W. Brazanskas, M.I.C., Librarian of Marianapolis Library, Thompson, Conn., who furnished the facts for this story by results of his research, giving, too, a list of reference works used.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

SCHOOL LEDGER (prior to 1893-?)

Of this Catholic:lc", monthly school-paper we have no date. Since its source, the article by Middleton was printed in 1893, it must have existed before. Trying to find out the school to the paper, O'Donnell (1900) gives on p.456: Academy of Notre Dame, foundation soon after 1873. The Academy exists still (1956) but the Sisters asked for information did not answer.

Details: none known.

Sources: Middleton (1893); O'Donnell (1900).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

TARNAS BAZNYCZIOS (SERVANT OF THE CHURCH) (D 1898-S 1899; Ag1899-1904)
see first RYTAS (1896-N 23 1898)

This Lithuanian "Roman-Catholic:lc", publication changed from a monthly magazine to a weekly newspaper and back to a monthly magazine; it was established D 1898, published to S 1899; interrupted in October; again from N 6 1899 to My 10 1900; interrupted for three months; appeared again Ag 1899 until the end of 1904.

It was founded and first also published and edited by Rev. P. Saurusaitis, who had in N 23 1898 given up the RYTAS (Waterbury) (q.v.). The editing was taken over by J. Dydynskis from Je 1899 to S 1899, and Rev. Gričius helped with the publishing. After the interruption and reorganization from N 6 1899 onward, Rev. P. Saurusaitis was himself publisher and editor of the weekly newspaper and so after the second change back to the magazine-type. He ceased to publish the monthly at the end of 1904; however he was not discouraged and founded in Mr 1911 another magazine, a quarterly, SVIESA (THE LIGHT), also in Waterbury.

Details: both magazine types had 32 pages for each issue, in size 7x5 in and the weekly newspaper 4 pages of a larger format.

Sources: were letters: Lithuanian Legation, Washington, D.C., Mr. Kajeckas; Very Rev. Msgr. John Balkūnas, President of the Lithuanian Catholic Priest League of America; Rev. W. Brazanskas, M.I.C., librarian of Marionapolis Library, Thompson, Conn., who gave us all the details of the story and the bibliography used for the research.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN.

VALLEY CATHOLIC (1892-95?)

follows directly the VILLAGE CATHOLIC (1890-92) (q.v.)

This "Catholic:lc", weekly local newspaper was listed by Ayer the first time in 1893/4 as established in 1890. We doubt it and think 1892 is probable as the date, because Hoffmann lists it the first time in 1893 and THE CARMELITE REVIEW in 1894 notes it as a "new" publication. We think it possible that Ayer's "1890" means the establishing date of the predecessor THE VILLAGE CATHOLIC. Ayer and Hoffmann bring it still in 1895, when it probably disappeared. In 1903 - it is sure - that there was no English Catholic paper in Waterbury. Newspapers quoted in that year for an important event in St. Patrick's Church are secular papers. From Ayer we have the name of the editor: Rev. Farrell Martin; publisher was: Valley Catholic Press Co. THE CARMELITE REVIEW 2 (1894)p.210, says of the paper: "a new publication, courageous, strong and able in general and in its local application." THE STORY OF A HUNDRED YEARS, 1847-1947 OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION PARISH, Waterbury, Conn., did not give any hint of a Catholic paper.

Details: as published Saturdays, with 4 pages, 18x24 inches, price \$1.00.

Sources: Ayer (1893/4, 1895); Hoffmann (1894,95); CARMELITE REVIEW 2 (1894), p.210.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE VILLAGE CATHOLIC (1890-92)
closely followed by VALLEY CATHOLIC (1892-95?)

This attempt of a "Catholic:lc", weekly local newspaper was ventured in 1890; it is Ayer's date given for the VALLEY CATHOLIC; Middleton has 1891. It stopped publication in 1892 and was directly followed by the VALLEY CATHOLIC (q.v.). Both taken as a unit, one may even believe, since we have no editor's name for the VILLAGE CATHOLIC, that Rev. Farrell Martin was already the editor.

Details: None known.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Baumgartner 45; in THE STORY OF A HUNDRED YEARS: 1847-1947, OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION PARISH, Waterbury, Conn. there was no newspaper mentioned.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

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Byrne Rev. William Byrne, HISTORY OF THE CATH. CHURCH IN NEW ENGLAND, with a chapter by Rev. James H. O'Donnell: "History of the Diocese of Hartford" (see also his book, 1900), Boston, 1899, 2 vls.

CATH.ENCYC CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: "Connecticut", "Hartford", etc.

CON.C.YEAR CONNECTICUT CATHOLIC YEARBOOK, 1877, Hartford, Conn.: Conn. Cath. Pub. Co., 1877.

Duggan Rt. Rev. Thomas S. Duggan, THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CONNECTICUT. Centennial Edition, New York: States History Co., 1930.

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O'Donnell Rt. Rev. Thomas S. O'Donnell, HISTORY OF THE DIOCESE OF HARTFORD, (1900) Boston: Hurd, 1900. - Same contents with Byrne.

Osterweis Rollin Gustave Osterweis, THREE CENTURIES OF NEW HAVEN, 1638-1938, New Haven, Yale Univ. Press, 1953.

STORY OF THE STORY OF 100 YEARS, 1847-1947 OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION
100 YEARS PARISH, Waterbury, Conn.

Wi/Ha see General Bibliography; Franco-American periodical publications may be checked there, e.g. Part 10: Massachusetts, and Part XIV: New York City and State (v.I and II), pages are given in the text of Connecticut.

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CONNECTICUT

NB: We went through about 12 more books, also through the CONNECTICUT QUARTERLY and the BULLETIN of the Conn. Historical Society, nothing about our special problem.

LETTERS: Rev. Theophil T. Mjierzewski, librarian of St. Thomas Seminary, Hartford, answered the letter we had sent to the Chancellor of the Diocese. He searched and wrote two letters, made us also a gift of the CONN. CATH. DIRECTORY of 1877.

The Lithuanian papers we only found with the help of: The Lithuanian Legation in Washington, giving us addresses: Very Rev. Msgr. John Balkunas, President of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Priest's League of America, and of Rev. W. Brazanskas, MIC, Librarian of Marianapolis Libr., Thompson, Conn., searching and finding what we have used now.

HOLDINGS IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT:

In Ct: see CATHOLIC TRANSCRIPT v.33+;
see Columbia 1(1921)+.

St. Thomas Seminary, Bloomfield, Conn: CATHOLIC PRESS: v.1, nos.1-26, 28-52 (Jl 11 1829-Jl 3 1830); v.2, nos 1-31, 33-52 (Jl 10 1830-Jl 2 1831).

ALPHABETICAL TABLE: CONNECTICUT

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time
-	F.A	Canado-Américain edit. of LA PRESSE	Norwich Holyoke, Mass.	w	n	3	1898-1903 (1899-1903)
1	E	Cath. Press U.S.Cath.Press	Hartford	w	n	1a	Jl 11 1829-Jl 1832 Jl 1832-Ja?1833
2	E	Cath.Standard or Standard	New Haven	w	n	1c	1889
Cath.Transcript				see	Connecticut Catholic		
3	E	Catholic Weekly	Danbury	w	n	1c	1895-97
-	E	Columbiad	Boston, Mass Hoboken, N.J.				(1893-1908?) (?1912-1921)
		Columbia	New Haven +New York, City	mo	mag soc.p	1c 2	1921- (1966+)
-	F-A	(La Presse) Connecticut, Le	Holyoke, Mass. Waterbury				(1895-1903) 1897-1903
4	E	Conn.Catholic Cath.Transcript	Hartford	w	n	1a	Ap 29 1876-Ap 16 1898 Je 17 1898- 1966+
5	E	Conn.Cath.Yearbook	Hartford	ann	dir	1c	1876/7
-	F-A	Courrier du C. an edit. of Nat., Lowell, Mass. (1892) Courrier du Connecticut, Hartford	Hartford	w	n	3	1892-92 1892-S 1896?

CONNECTICUT

ALPHABETICAL TABLE (Continued)

No	Lang.	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time
6	E	Green Banner	Hartford	w	n	lc	1844
7	E:Ir	Hibernian Record	New Haven	mo	soc-p	2	1878-99?
8	Lit	Rytas	Waterbury	w	n	lc	F 27 1896-N 23 1898
9	E	Schoolledger	Waterbury	mo	sch-p	lc	prior to 1893-?
		Standard	see	Catholic	Standard		
10	Lit	Tarnas Bažnyčios	Waterbury	mo	mag	lc	D 1898-
				w	n		
				mo	mag		S 1899
		U.S. Cath. Press	see	Cath. Press			
11	E	Valley Catholic	Waterbury	w	n	lc	1892-95?
12	E	Village Catholic	Waterbury	w	n	lc	1890-92

STATISTICAL CONCLUSION:

Number: 12 established in Conn., and 4 started outside the state 12+4 = 16
Language: English:10, of which:1 Irish; Franco-American:3. Lithuanian:2 = 16
Places: 5 Danbury:1, Hartford:5, New Haven:3 (+1), Norwich:1, Waterbury:6 = 16
Frequency: weekly:12, monthly:3 (=1), annual:1
Type: newspaper:11, magazine 2, society-paper:1(+1), school-paper:1,
 directory:1 = 16
Catholic: Official by purpose (1a)2, inofficial(lc)10, by attitude(2):1(+1)
 by national tradition (3) 3 = 16

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE: CONNECTICUT

1829-33	1844	1870	1880	1890	1900	curr
			o123456789o	123456789o	123456789o	
XXXX	Cath.Press(U.S.Cath.Press), Ha.	Jl 11	1829-Ja	33		
Green Banner, Ha,	44X					
Conn.Cath.Yearbook, Ha,	1876/7	X				
Conn.Cath., Ha, Ap 29	1876	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX				
Cath Transcript, Je 17	1898-1966+			XXX-	1966+	
Hibernian Record, NH,	1878-99?	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX?				
Cath.Standard, NH,	1889		X			
Village Catholic, W,	1890-92			XXX		
Valley Catholic, W,	1892-95?			XXXX		
Courrier, Le, Ha,	1892-92; -S 1896?			XXXXX?		
Schoolledger, W,	prior to 1893			?X?		
Catholic Weekly, Da,	1895-97			XXX		
Rytas, W, F 27	1896-N 23 1898			XXX		
Connecticut, Le, W,	1897-1903			XXXX-1903		
Tarnas Bažnyčios, W,	D 1898-S 1899			XX		
Canado-Américain, Nor,	1898-1903			XXX-1903		
Columbia, a guest	1921-1966+				(1921-1966+)	

CONNECTICUT

CONCLUSION:

This table shows an unusual picture: the earliest periodical publication in 1892 isolated by 10 years; the GREEN BANNER interrupts only the great gap to 1876 with another 33 years, when finally the usual attempts begin. It surprises that the paper of 1829 as well as the one of 1876 are immediately good Catholic newspapers, supported by the bishops, the first not enough, the CONNECTICUT CATHOLIC strong enough to survive, under a changed title even to 1966+. Therefore there was no great need for another paper of that kind, the further attempts were shortlived. The 3 French papers for the Franco-Americans were only editions of papers from Massachusetts, the one COURRIER was from 1892-96 kept independent in Hartford. The Lithuanians tried twice to have a paper in their language, but could not support them longer than three years. The magazine and society paper Columbia was founded in Boston, is since 1921 in Connecticut, current in 1966.

FIRST: The CATHOLIC PRESS, changed to U.S.CATHOLIC PRESS, was on J1 11 1829 the FIRST CATHOLIC:la WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in Hartford and in Connecticut; it was the second of this kind in the U.S.

OLDEST: The CONNECTICUT CATHOLIC, changed to CATHOLIC TRANSCRIPT, is the OLDEST periodical publication, a Catholic:la weekly newspaper, in 1966: 90 years old.

CURRENT: The same paper is current in 1966+

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DELAWARE

D E L A W A R E

Clayton
New Castle
Wilmington

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: DELAWARE

In the 17th century the first charter to colonize was a Swedish one; then an English charter was granted in Delaware. In the 18th century only a few Catholics lived in that territory, where the first mission was founded in 1750. Priests from Maryland visited the Catholics and built in 1772 a chapel for them, but Wilmington had a pastor only in 1789. Since 1776 Delaware had become one of the 13 colonies and it was the first state in the Union in 1787 with Dover as its capital. Theoretically religious tolerance was granted. In 1816 Wilmington needed a second church, St. Peter, an orphan asylum was built in 1830, a first church in New Castle in 1843. Between 1825 and 1860 more Catholic immigrants had arrived, mostly of Irish stock. Delaware had belonged to the Diocese of Philadelphia since 1809. In 1868 there was a diocese granted for it with the See in Wilmington and Thomas A. Becker as its first bishop. He called Sisters of the Visitation to Wilmington in whose Academy later (1890) THE LAMP, a school-paper, was published. The 1870 statistics does *not* give the number of Catholics, only that 12 priests are at work; but in 1881 14,000 Catholics have 17 priests. The new bishop is in 1886 Alfred A. Curtis (-1896) who called the Josephite Fathers for the Colored people, to erect an orphanage and an industrial school in Clayton (see ST. ANTHONY'S MONTHLY, 1898+). In 1897 Bishop John James Monaghan began to reign. Delaware located between Baltimore and Philadelphia easily used the Catholic papers of these two cities and never tried (up to 1900) to found one for Delaware itself, though the number of Catholics had grown in 1899 to 25,000, having 34 priests for 39 churches.

CLAYTON

a small place, not in Ayer, in the Catholic Directory of 1898/9 marked with St. Joseph's Industrial School.

ST. ANTHONY'S MONTHLY (Ja 1 1898-1963)

ST. ANTHONY'S QUARTERLY (1964-66+)

This is one of the "Catholic:lb" (published by an Order with ecclesiastical permission) devotional monthlies (later a bi-monthly), magazines for the support of colored boys. It was established in Ja 1, 1898 by Rev. DeRuyter, SSJ and is still published in 1966. "In 1889 Bishop Curtis invited the Josephite Fathers to work for the colored people in the Diocese and through the energetic labor of Fr. John De Ruyter, St. Joseph's Church was built and in connection with it an orphan asylum for colored boys" (Curtis, p.133). Father De Ruyter was, together with Mother Drexel, the founder also of St. Joseph's Industrial School for worthy negro boys, established in 1896 (therefore the magazine dedicated a number to its Golden Anniversary in 1946). The school which publishes the magazine is conducted by the Josephite Fathers. Its editors were the Fathers De Ruyter, John McLain, Francis Tobin, Joseph B. Glenn, and William Philipps. From the same Order we have three similar magazines, ST. JOSEPH'S ADVOCATE and COLORED HARVEST in Baltimore, and THE JOSEPHITE, Montgomery, Alabama (q.v.). This Clayton magazine is described in the first line as one "devoted to the propagation of devotion to the wonder worker of Padua" (subtitle) and tries to secure the funds for the school, and "for worthy poor colored boys." In 1964 the frequency of the magazine was changed, therefore the title, too: ST. ANTHONY'S QUARTERLY. In 1964 Rev. John J. Albert, SSJ was the editor.

Details: the modest magazine always had 16 pages, 9x6 inches, for the price of 50 cents. It was published monthly until 1943, then bi-monthly, finally quarterly. Its circulation amounted to 27,513 in 1923, 35,794 in 1928, 10,181 in 1932, 25,000 in 1951 (N and D 1955 was volume LVII,6), 17,000 in 1964.

Sources: Curtis, p.133; Hoffmann (1900-1913); CPD Meier (1923-32); CPD Wagner (1942,48); Wynhoven (1939); ULS; Lucey IV, 218; NCA (1951 - 55).

Locations: ULS,S: St. Joseph's Industrial School, Clayton, Del., has a set, except 1898-1901; InSt (44-50); KAS (36); NStC has copies, but holdings not known.

NEW CASTLE/WILMINGTON

NEW CASTLE

got its first church in 1868, has still in 1899 only one. Ayer counted in that year 3,380 inhabitants with one newspaper, no Catholic one.

C.T.A. (CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE) MESSENGER (?-1893-?)

About this "Catholic:2" monthly temperance magazine, a fraternity paper, we do not even know its period of existence; but, since Middleton listed it in 1893 it must have existed before 1893.

Details: none known.

Source: Middleton (1893).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

WILMINGTON

with one church became in 1868 a diocese, had in 1898 8 churches (1 German, 1 Polish) and Ayer, in 1904, lists 76,508 inhabitants with 13 papers, no Catholic one.

THE LAMP (1890-Je 1892)

This "Catholic:1c", monthly school paper was established in 1890 and discontinued in June 1892 (according to letter). "The Sisters of Visitation were called under the first bishop of Wilmington, Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Becker, to that city (in 1868),... were fairly established and had a fine Academy" (Curtis, p.139). These Sisters were the publishers of THE LAMP, the editor was Sister Mary Gerturde Swanton (Sister Mary Bernard Doll), it then was printed by the Star Printing Co., and the contributors were faculty members, Sisters and students. It was given to the students and the friends of the monastery and academy. It was a literary journal. We checked the originals (on loan) the monastery owns and found exact information about THE LAMP, also about other school papers in its "Exchanges." The Order changed to a convent of the Visitation of Exact Observance (Jane de Chantal), where no provision is made for teaching. "In summer 1893 the new monastery was completed... Ursulines succeeded in the school," the reason for the paper's disappearance.

Details: an 8-page, 7x10 inches paper, priced 50 cents. Wrong was Rowell (1892): 12 pages, 10x12, because we have seen the last number 26 Je 1892.

WILMINGTON, Del.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Rowell (1892); two letters from the monastery; Curtis, pp. 139.

Locations: Not in ULS. The Monastery of the Visitation, 2002 Bancroft Parkway, Wilmington 6, Del., has nos. 14, 18, 19 (Je, O, N 1891), nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 (F., Ap, My, Je 1892)

ST. JOSEPH'S LEAGUE (?-1898-1913?)

From this "Catholic:lb" propagated by an Order quarterly magazine we know only that it existed at least fifteen years according to Hoffmann's listing: 1898-1913; since Hoffmann stops the list of periodicals in 1913, we cannot know when exactly it ended.

Details: none known.

Sources: only Hoffmann (1898-1913) and Lucey IV, 223, who had not found more information.

Locations: Not in ULS.

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Breven Wilson Lloyd Breven, HISTORY OF DELAWARE, 4 vols., New York: Lewis Hist. Pub. Co., 1929, v.II: chapter XXXIV: "The Press," nothing for our purpose.
- Curtis LIFE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RT. REV. ALFRED A. CURTIS, SECOND BISHOP OF WILMINGTON, compiled by The Sisters of Visitation, New York: Kenedy, 1913.

LETTERS:

Monastery of the Visitation, 2002 Bancroft Parkway, Wilmington 6, Del. Sister Mary Loyola Lynn wrote the letter and lent us the originals.

The St. Joseph's Industrial School, Clayton, Del., the letter was not signed. The editorial office of the magazine is at 1130 North Calvert St., Baltimore 2, Md.

FLORIDA

F L O R I D A

St. Augustine
San Antonio

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: FLORIDA

- 1513 Discovered in 1513, with later expeditions priests had also come.
 1565 Under the Spanish government, St. Augustine was a town with the
 1647 first parish in 1565, the Indians were in care of missionaries,
 30,000 were Catholic in 1647, but during the wars with the
 English, almost all the missions were destroyed, under English
 1763 rule (1763-83) Catholicism also. The Spaniards returned,
 1783 tried to restore from 1783-1821 what was lost but not with the
 same zeal as before. Florida belonged to the diocese of Cuba,
 1821 then (1793) to New Orleans. When in 1821 the U.S. had made a
 Territory out of the two Floridas, ecclesiastically Alabama and
 1829 Florida were made a Vicariate Apostolic. In 1829 Rev. Michael
Portier came from France as Vicar and was the only priest; then
 1830 in 1830 he was accompanied by another Frenchman, Mathias Loras,
 laboring in Florida, even more in Alabama. In the Territory of
 Florida the population increased now rapidly, to 34,730. In
 1845 1845 Florida was raised to a State. But the Civil War hindered
 1870 progress. In 1870 there was created for Florida the Diocese
 of St. Augustine, its bishop Augustin Vérot, having been from
 1860-71 bishop in Georgia, had created there a Catholic paper.
 1876 He did the same for Florida; we found that in Mr 1876 a paper
 existed, THE INSTRUCTOR (q.v.). In 1867 the secular paper,
ST. AUGUSTINE EXAMINER's (DLC has some numbers) proprietor
Matthias R. Andreau recorded the Catholic activities, wrote
 e.g.: "The beloved bishop...has arrived...to a Fair for
 Colored people, to raise funds for the enlarging of the gallery
 allotted to them in the church..." With that Andreu lost the
 state patronage. To make good for this loss, the bishop let
 him print his personal conferences, etc.
- 1877 The next bishop, John Moore, reigned from 1877-1901; in his
 time the SAN ANTONIO HERALD existed in Florida (q.v.), the
SOUTHERN CROSS of Savannah, Ga. (1875-77) had an agent in
 Florida, and he encouraged the school-paper PASCUA FLORIDA (q.v.).
- 1900 The Church had grown around 1900 in Florida (when the state
 counted 528,542 inhabitants) to 7,000 Catholics for whom exist-
 ed 39 churches in which 30 priest served the people. In 1908
 finally an official Catholic paper was started, THE FLORIDA
CATHOLIC in Jacksonville on the path to a long life. See for a
 list of Southern Catholic papers of the 19th century with Wi/Ha,
 Part:13:Louisiana, p.48.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.

ST. AUGUSTINE

since 1565 a parish, since 1870 the see of the diocese, it had a cathedral and a chapel in 1899. Ayer listed in 1904: 4,272 inhabitants, having 3 newspapers, no Catholic one.

THE INSTRUCTOR ("new" on Mr 12 1876-?)

It was a "Catholic:la", weekly newspaper, announced as "new" in the MORNING STAR, New Orleans, on Mr 12 1876 as an official diocesan paper of the bishop of Florida, Augustin Vérot who had before as bishop of Georgia promoted the establishing of THE PACIFICATOR (1860-71). How long the new paper lasted, we were not able to find out.

Details: None known.

Sources: DCU has microfilm of the MORNING STAR, Mr 12 1876.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

PASCUA FLORIDA (1889-1925)

This "Catholic:lc" quarterly, later monthly school-paper was mentioned by Middleton (1893) without time and details. The second source was a review in the MONTHLY BULLETIN OF CURRENT LITERATURE, St. Paul, Minn., v.1 (D 1892) p.106:

PASCUA FLORIDA comes from St. Joseph's Academy in the oldest city in the country, St. Augustine. The pupils have the hearty encouragement of their Rt. Rev. Bishop (John Moore) and show commendable zeal in carrying it on.

We wrote to that Academy and two informative letters from Sr. M. Chrysostom came back. Most of the copies are lost, but Sheaves "A Short History of the Sisters of St. Joseph," says:

Sister Margaret purchased a printing press in 1889...to have a school magazine, devoted to the publication of essays, compositions, school news and notices...from each of the different missions (news, too). The editorial staff, was composed of Sr. Margaret and four High School pupils; the printer was Mr. Anthony Pomar...who printed the first issues of the charming little PASCUA FLORIDA, a quarterly which in time became a monthly....Cora Bostick was taught how to set type;...in 1925 the publication ceased.

ST. AUGUSTINE/SAN ANTONIO

Sister Chrysostome added that the magazine was very popular with students, parents and friends, having also other items of interest. In 1925 it was replaced by a less pretentious paper.

Details: Nothing else.

Sources: Middleton (1893), Hoffmann (1891-1908); the Bulletin named above and the two letters (see Spec. Bibliogr.)

Locations: Not in ULS: St. Joseph's Academy, St. Augustine, Fla. has five volumes (1889-1908).

SAN ANTONIO

must have been a very small place in 1884, being or including a German colony of Catholics. It is not listed in the Catholic Directories, not in Ayer at that time, only in 1890-92 with another paper, counting then 250 persons.

SAN ANTONIO HERALD (somewhat prior to D 27 1884-?)

This German (in interests; probably not in the language, the "Herald" is in German "Herold"; or mistake in the review?), "Catholic: lc" weekly?, newspaper existed a bit before D 27 1884, when the AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind., reviewed it:

The SAN ANTONIO HERALD, an independent journal, devoted to the interests of San Antonio Catholic Colony. It promises to be bright and readable as well as an important factor in the work of Catholic colonization.

The paper was not listed in directories of that time, perhaps it was too shortlived. Arndt-Olson does not list it, only states that not many Germans went in that time to Florida. How long the paper lived, we do not know either; we are rather sure not to 1892, because then AN lists (Ayer, too) for San Antonio a San Antonio Herald, established as weekly in 1892, which seems a different paper.

Details: None.

Source: Only the one above.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

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FLORIDA

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY: FLORIDA

- Carroll Sr. M. Teresa Austin Carroll (of Mercy), A CATHOLIC HISTORY OF ALABAMA AND THE FLORIDAS, New York: Kenedy,s.d.; v.1.
- Cavreul Rev. H.P.Cavreul, NOTES ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FLORIDA, 1565-1876, a pamphlet owned by Cath.Univ. of Am.,bound with MISCELL. HIST. ECCLESIASTICS, v.VI, no 8.
- Gannon Michael V. Gannon, REBEL BISHOP (Augustin Verot), Milwaukee: Bruce, 1961.
- Gannon Michael V. Gannon, THE CROSS IN THE SAND.

LETTERS: Sr. Mr. Crysostom of the Srs. of St. Joseph, St. Joseph's Academy, St. Augustine, Fla.,gave us in two letters what we needed about PASCUA FLORIDA.

Letters to the Chancery and the editor of today 's FLORIDA CATHOLIC were not answered.

HOLDINGS IN THE STATE:

PASCUA FLORIDA with five vls. in St. Joseph's Academy, St. Augustine.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time
1	E	The Instructor	St. Augustine	w	n	la	?Mr 12 1876-?
2	E	Pascua Florida	St. Augustine	q,mo	sch-p	lc	1889-1925
3	G	San Antonio Herald	San Antonio	?w	?n	lc	?D 27 1884-?

STATISTICAL CONCLUSION: Number: =3

Language: 2 English, one German =3

Places: 2 St. Augustine, one San Antonio =3

Frequency: 2 weeklies, one quarterly, then monthly =3

Type: 2 newspapers, one school-paper =3

Catholicity: "Catholic by purpose": one official(la),
2 not official (lc). =3

FLORIDA/GEORGIA

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

	1870	1880	1890	1900
	o123456789o	o123456789o	o123456789o	o123456789o
Instructor, ?Mr 12 1876-?		?X?		
San Antonio Herald, ?D 27 1884-?			?X?	
Pascua Florida, 1889-1925				XXXXXXXXXXXX-1925

CONCLUSION:

Besides the school-paper PASCUA FLORIDA having a definite history, we at least found two others, though only with dates of their first issue being reviewed in another paper, probably not existing long; a meager result on the whole.

A "FIRST" is THE INSTRUCTOR of St. Augustine, a week or two older than Mr 12 1876, probably a weekly newspaper of Florida.

G E O R G I A

Atlanta
Augusta
Savannah

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: GEORGIA

- 1540 The early history (1540-) of Georgia is well known; situated between the Spanish South and the English North, Oglethorpe's plan for a prisoners' colony in Georgia, which ended with a
- 1732 failure in 1732. The Royal Colony permitted all to settle, except the "papists". Georgia, in 1776, joined as the thirteenth of the Colonies to be independent of England and entered the
- 1788 Union as the fourth state in 1788, Atlanta as the state capital. The Indians had been removed to Reservations and the landowners with slaves became rich. When the American Revolution was over, there was scarcely a Catholic in the state nor a resident priest for many more years. After the Revolution in France some Frenchmen came from Santo Domingo and brought a priest along. For a short time Savannah had a resident priest for a small
- 1808 community with a chapel. Also Augusta in 1808 received a pastor, who built a chapel in 1812. After a time without a priest
- 1819 Rev. S.S. Cooper resided there from 1819 to 1821. Since 1820
- 1820 Georgia and the two Carolinas were made one Diocese with its See

- in Charleston, South Carolina. Its first bishop was the famous Bishop John England (see biography with South Carolina). He found in Savannah 500 Catholics, in Augusta less, most of them with Irish parentage. The bishop visited Georgia and helped them with priests and churches. In 1822 he founded the first Catholic newspaper, THE U.S. MISCELLANY (see with S.C.), until 1861 also read in Georgia, giving them religious instruction and guidance as well as local news of their own cities. The Protestants had created already in 1802 their periodical: ANALYTICAL REPOSITORY, while the first secular paper in Georgia was published in 1763. In 1833 Augusta had 1 church and 2 priests, in 1843 Savannah one, too, and 5 priests. When Rev. J.J.O'Connell (see Spec. Bibliogr.) was in 1844 in Georgia he estimated the number of Catholics as about 5,000. In 1850 Georgia was separated from the Diocese of Charleston and was made the Diocese of Savannah. The two first bishops did not govern long, only the third, Augustine Verot (1861-70), born in France, tried to get a Catholic paper. The number of Catholics had grown by Irish workers, building railroads in Georgia prior to 1861. Towards the end of the Civil War, in 1864, THE PACIFICATOR was founded in Augusta, the approbation of three bishops could not keep it alive longer than to 1865. Comparing that with a non-Catholic periodical, the Baptist CHILD'S INDEX circulated in 1863: 11,000 copies. But Catholicism grew: six places with churches existed now in 1864 with 10 priests. The other Southern states had the same problems with shortlived papers, the only stable one (from 1868-1930) was the MORNING STAR of New Orleans (See Wi/Ha...v.13:Louisiana, p.48: Table of Southern Catholic newspapers). But Atlanta published from 1865-68 the GEORGIA CATHOLIC and Augusta had not lost its ambition and found in 1868 THE BANNER OF THE SOUTH to 1870.
- 1873 In Savannah a new bishop arrived in 1873, William H. Gross (see a biography with the SOUTHERN CROSS), when the state counted a population of 1,184,000, the Diocese: 25,000 souls, when Savannah had a cathedral and two more churches, also Augusta a second church and the diocese, fourteen priests for fifteen places. Having no Catholic paper in 1874 the SOUTHERN CATHOLIC (1874-76) of Memphis Tenn. was read also in Georgia. Sisters from Minnesota came with their periodical ANNALS OF OUR LADY (1878); Benedictines had been called to Savannah for negro mission work, also writing a historical magazine DER GESCHICHTSFREUND.
- 1895- Bishop Thomas A. Becker was the next bishop (1895-1899) when Atlanta tried to have an edition of an Alabama paper, but founded one by its own, the GEORGIA CATHOLIC (1895-98). Jesuits also were helping in 34 places with churches, when a new bishop arrived, B.J. Keily in 1900 for 23,000 Catholics.

ATLANTA

the state capital, in 1864 one priest and one church, the same to 1895. Ayer, in 1904, counted 89,872 inhabitants who kept up the high number of 40 papers, none Catholic.

Birmingham, Ala., 1893-96(q.v.); Atlanta, Ga.
SOUTHERN CROSS [1893-96]

This "Catholic:lc" weekly newspaper was an edition of the SOUTHERN CATHOLIC, changed to SOUTHERN CROSS, in its first year, 1893, in Birmingham, Ala. Founder and editor there had been C.D. Freeman and the publisher was The Southern Publishing Co. It is not clear if it was only "also dated" or a real edition for Atlanta, it may even have been moved, because Rowell listed it first (1894) only in Alabama and in 1895 only for Georgia; certainly it did not last long in the year 1895, because Atlanta founded in the same year a paper of its own.

Details: published Saturdays, 8 pages, 15x22 inches, \$1.00.

Sources: Besides the ones for Birmingham only Rowell (1895).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

GEORGIA CATHOLIC (1895-?98)

For this "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper Hoffmann is our sole source. We suggest that Atlanta first requested THE SOUTHERN CROSS in Birmingham, Alabama, to prepare an Atlanta edition (1895) which apparently failed even in Birmingham and thus Atlanta made its own attempt. Hoffmann's end-dates are not reliable, it may have expired prior to 1898.

Details: None known.

Sources: Hoffmann (1895-98).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

AUGUSTA

had already a priest from 1808-12, one in 1819, a church and 2 priests in 1833 up to 1875, when a second church was built, the same in 1895. Ayer counted in 1904: 39,441 inhabitants with 11 papers, none Catholic.

Belle Prairie, Minn. (Ja 1 1874-)
Augusta (1878-Ja 1884)
Other places-Tenafly, N.J. (1821-1966+)

ANNALS OF OUR LADY OF THE ANGELS (1878-Ja 1884)

This "Catholic:lb", monthly devotional magazine was founded in 1874 in the convent of Belle Prairie, Minnesota by the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis of Assisi, moved with them to their new convents in Augusta, published and edited there by the Sisters until 1878. The ANNALS were moved then to other places, landing finally in Tenafly, N.J. where they were current in 1958. For more details, sources and locations with Wi/Ha...v.1:Minnesota. Ayer, in 1965 lists: Missionary Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception. 253 Knickerbocker Rd., circulation:34,000.

THE BANNER OF THE SOUTH (Mr 1868-O 29 1870)

This "Catholic:la" (with the approval of Bishop Augustine Verot), weekly literary newspaper was established still in the Reconstruction Period for a relatively small population in Mr 1868 and continued until O 29 1870, producing 3 volumes of which an incomplete set is at Princeton. The paper merged with PLANTER'S JOURNAL (not Catholic) and was continued under its old title as a local secular paper with a new series, v.1-2 (1871-2). We treat only the first period. The editor and publisher were the same as with the preceding PACIFICATOR, Leopold T. Blome and Patrick Walsh (q.v. PACIFICATOR); the latter remained with the secular successor. A new and attractive addition to the editorial staff was Rev. Abram J. Ryan,* the priest-poet of the South who contributed so "much of

*Rev. Abram J. Ryan, born at Hagerstown, Md., in 1838, of Irish ancestry, was ordained shortly before the Civil War and worked at different places with dates not always possible to verify. In late 1863 he left Peoria, Ill., for Edgefield, near Nashville in the Knoxville diocese. He was a volunteer military chaplain in the Confederate Army in addition to parochial work. The CATHOLIC DIRECTORY did not list his name after 1864 after he left Peoria until 1867 for Knoxville. After the surrender at Appomattox, Ap 9 1865 he wrote the famous poem "The Conquered Banner" in Tennessee; it was printed in the N.Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL of Je 24 1865. In D 1867 Ryan went to Augusta and therefore it is impossible that he was editor of that city's Catholic paper, THE PACIFICATOR from O 1864-J1 1865. THE DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST of Augusta welcomed him to the diocese of Georgia (D 1867). His name can be found in the parish register where he was assistant to

Rev. Gregory Duggan, from F 8 1868 ff. (Egan). Then, in Mr 1868, he was the editor of the BANNER OF THE SOUTH and remained to the paper's end in O 1870. Again he was not included in the CATHOLIC DIRECTORY clergy list of 1868 and 1869 but only in 1870 for Augusta when he had just left for Mobile. There, stationed at the cathedral, he worked under Bishop Quinlan. Already in Ja 1871 he had become a member of the editorial staff of the MORNING STAR (established in 1868 at New Orleans) and in February, editor, and a year later, editor-in-chief. He was relieved in Ag 1873 "for a while" by Rev. Richard Kane and then acted again up to Mr 7 until Ap 18 1875 when he resigned or signed his last editorial. He never moved to New Orleans. THE CATH. DIR. lists him to 1881 for Mobile. In the years following he was on lecture tours. Officially the CATH.DIR. lists him for Biloxi, Miss., in the years 1882-6; according to the obituary in the same directory he died in 1886 in Louisville. Known as the priest-poet of the Confederacy or of the South he wrote many patriotic and religious poems; his prose consisted of sermons, addresses, and editorials; he contributed to many magazines and journals.

the poetic patriotism and wise counsel", from the obituary for Mr. Walsh, one of the proprietors.

The paper was printed on the press of the AUGUSTA CHRONICLE AND SENTINEL. Walsh, who had become U.S.Senator from Georgia as well as Mayor of Augusta at one time, later also became editor and president of the Chronicle, an important secular paper. Wittke lists Walsh as an Irishman from Limerick, sometime journalist on secular papers and owner of the CHRONICLE; apparently Wittke was not aware of his editorship on the PACIFICATOR and the BANNER OF THE SOUTH.

Details: a Saturday paper, 8 pages, 28x42, was priced at \$3.00, with a circulation of 6,000 copies in 1870.

Sources: Middleton (1908); Frese, p.143-4; Rowell (1870); Cook (1869); Wittke, IR, p.215; Edward A. Egan, "Father Abram J. Ryan and the Pacificator", BULLETIN of the Catholic Layman's Assn. of Georgia, F 2 1957; Sadlier's Catholic Directory (1870, p.278); letter from Mr. R. Taylor, Emory University Library, giving holdings in Macon; ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO, 1920.

Locations: ULS: MWA: v.1, no.1; NcD(holdings of the later secular paper only); NjP (1-3); GMW: v.1, no. 41-v.3, no. 52, (D 26 1868-0 15 1870).

THE PACIFICATOR (O 8 1864-Mr 1865; My-Jl 1865)

This "Catholic:la" (approval of Bishop Verot), weekly newspaper, expressing a hope for the termination of the War in its title, was established on O 8 1864, was interrupted for about two months when the War ceased (Ap 9) and was revived early in My (ULS and AN have it terminated F 4 1865 with a ?) to endure to Jl 1865. The South had been without any Catholic paper and since 1861 had, of course, no contact with Northern papers. To keep informed on Catholic affairs we know that the bishop of Mobile had thought to establish a paper for his diocese in 1861. Although it was a major financial risk at a time when many secular papers had to cease because of personnel and material shortages yet two laymen dared it in Augusta with Bishop Verot's of Savannah approval in the month before the War's end in Mr 1865 (Egan). It was then the only Catholic paper in the Confederate States. The two were Leopold T. Blome* and Patrick Walsh**,

*Blome was known as the publisher of literary works already in 1861; up to 1863 he was local editor of the DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST: for 30 years he was clerk of the City Council; as a Catholic he was editor and publisher of the PACIFICATOR (1864-Jl 1865) and the BANNER OF THE SOUTH (1868-70); he died in O 1891; the AUGUSTA CHRONICLE, of which Patrick Walsh was then editor, carried his obituary.

**Patrick Walsh, a Catholic Irishman, was local editor of the DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST after Blome, and he was, with Blome, editor and publisher of the PACIFICATOR and the BANNER OF THE SOUTH. He became Mayor of Augusta, U.S. Senator from Georgia, editor and publisher of the AUGUSTA CHRONICLE which had existed from 1862 as CHRONICLE AND SENTINEL. He died in Mr 1899.

both Catholics and well-known journalists of experience, together being editors and publishers. Of Walsh it was also said he was "one of the proprietors." Some sources also believed that priest-poet Abram J. Ryan*

*That Abram J. Ryan was editor from 1864-5 of the PACIFICATOR is stated in Shea's HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, 4:460 which claims that he was then assistant to the pastor, Rev. G. Duggan, in Augusta, Ga.; this was true but only later from 1868-70. Ryan's editorship was further noted in Rev. J.J.O'Connell's CATHOLICITY IN THE CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA (1879), p.565; he praises his contributions as an "incalculable advantage for the paper" etc.; in Frese's "Pioneer Catholic Weeklies" Ryan is even made the founder of the PACIFICATOR. Edward A. Egan has searched thoroughly and found that Ryan came in D 1864 from Peoria, Ill., to Edgefield, Tenn., and remained there to 1867; his arrival in Augusta was announced in the DAILY CONSTITUTIONAL in D 1867: "(Ryan) has been transferred to the diocese of Georgia." His name, which was never before in the

parish records, appeared now for the first time on F 8 1868. In the obituaries for Blome and Walsh nothing was said about a connection with Ryan as editor of the PACIFICATOR, only as editing the BANNER OF THE SOUTH. Ryan, it is true, remained with the latter from Mr 1868 to O 29 1870.

was editor but Egan has found that Ryan at that time was not in Augusta and that the PACIFICATOR was confused with the BANNER OF THE SOUTH in those sources. THE PACIFICATOR was printed by J.T. Peterson & Co. It was widely circulated in the few months before War's end because of its strong advocacy of Southern rights and also was the only Catholic paper to which Bishop Verot contributed a defense of Catholic doctrines and probably some editorials. It contained articles of general and special appeal, Catholic news, apologetics, stories, poetry and about four ads on each page.

After the interruption during Mr-Apr 1865 it attempted a revival in May. It received the approval not only of its own bishop but that of Bishop John McGill of Richmond and of Bishop John J. Quinlan of Mobile. Blome and Walsh joined again but Blome left a short time before the paper's end. This was printed now by the successor of Peterson, M.M. Hill. Soon the circulation dwindled; Walsh remained as sole editor and proprietor. In July he was obliged to stop publication but tried further, in another paper on Jl 20 1865, to appeal to Catholics to revive the PACIFICATOR, but in vain.

Details: 4 pages of 5 columns, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 inches, priced during the War and inflationary period at \$15.00, then at \$4.00 a year, or \$2.50 for six months. No exact circulation figures are known; there is only the generality of "extensive," then less. We know that v.1, no. 35 was the issue of Je 24 1865.

Sources: O'Connell, p.565; ULS; AN; Frese, p.143-4; Stroupe, p.95-6; letter from Ga. Hist. Society of Savannah; Edward A. Egan in NCWC News Service release of 1-21-57, p.14-6, and 6-9-58, p.6-7, and further data from him by letter and conversations.

A "FIRST": THE PACIFICATOR was the FIRST CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in the South Atlantic States, from Virginia to Florida; Louisiana had had Catholic papers since 1842. (see Wi/Ha...Part 13; Louisiana, p.48).

Locations: ULS (without holdings); AN: NNH: F 4 1865; NcD: O 8, 15, 22, 1864; Je 24 1865; acc. to Mr. Egan, Dr. E.M. Coulter, Dept. of History, U. of Georgia: Ja 28 1865; Archives of the United Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina; Lenoir Rhyne College, Hickory, N.C. has some but detail\$unknown.

SAVANNAH

had the first chapel around 1800, in 1843 2 churches and 5 priests, after 1850 as the See of a diocese a cathedral, 500 Catholics; in 1875:3 churches, one of them German with Benedictine monks, in 1895 also a church for the Colored people. Ayer listed in 1904: 54,244 inhabitants with 15 papers.

DER GESCHICHTSFREUND (THE FRIEND OF HISTORY) (F 1882-Ja 1884)

This was a "Catholic:2", monthly historical magazine - not state-bound-, written in German, established in F 1882 and continued with v.1 and v.2, no. 12 to Ja 1884. It was founded and edited by Rev. Oswald Moosmüller*, OSB, as a one man project.

*Rev. Oswald Moosmüller, a pioneer historian, came from Bavaria with a good education, emigrated to America in 1852, was ordained at St. Vincent's Priory, Latrobe, Pa., worked first under prince-priest Gallitzin and then with Rev. Raffener in Brooklyn; then he went to Kentucky, South America and Canada. In 1863 he became prior in Newark; for a while, until 1870, he was in Rome, Italy, at the House of Studies. In 1872 he became prior of St. Vincent's Abbey, then superior at Atchison, Kansas, from which he was sent to the Benedictine establishment in Savannah for the care of negroes. There he wanted to raise funds for the newly founded agricultural school for negro boys by publishing DER GESCHICHTSFREUND (1882-4). He dedicated his book, EUROPAER IN AMERIKA VOR KOLUMBUS to Bishop Gross of Savannah in 1880. After ten years he returned to the Archabbey at Latrobe to become director of the seminary; here, in 1889, he wrote the life of ERZABT BONIFAZ WIMMER who had died in 1887, a work given as a premium to the readers of DER WAHRHEITSFREUND in 1891. Finally, in 1891, he was sent to the new monastery at Wetaug, Ill., where the Bishop of Alton, Ill., had given land; from 1887 it had belonged to the new diocese of Belleville. The new colony did not prosper and Prior Oswald, who did not want to fail, tried again to earn the necessary funds by writing DIE LEGENDE (1892), 7 volumes of c.500 pages each. At first it prospered but after seven years was abandoned because of lack of subscriptions. Father Oswald did not long survive this failure and the emigration of the monks from Wetaug to Canada. He died in 1901. In his obituary in the ST. VINCENT JOURNAL (1901) it was said he never liked useless conversation, that he was very punctual in observing his duties, moderate in eating and sleeping (without bed). Spare moments he used for his literary and historical works. He had already contributed in 1867 to the KATHOLISCHE VOLKSZEITUNG on the school question and had written 30 sketches about "America before Columbus" for Cincinnati WAHRHEITSFREUND in 1869; in 1871 he wrote the history of ST. VINCENT IN PENNSYLVANIEN, a book of 384 pages.

Its subtitle was: "A Catholic monthly for justice and truth." Father Moosmüller was very interested in the pre-Columbian period, the history of the Indians and in church history generally. In the Prospectus he gave as purpose: "To encourage the study of history of the American Indians, the labor of the Spanish and French missionaries." Since the magazine was written in German he naturally had to include something for the German readers, e.g., on St. Boniface, the Apostle of the Germans.

Originals we saw at NN and MnCS. The Bishop of Savannah and Abbot Bonifaz Wimmer, OSB, had given their approbation. The income was intended for the Negro mission in Georgia but like many another similar projects ended with a financial loss. ~~Georgia but like many another similar projects ended with a financial loss.~~ Georgia was too far from a subscription center, believed Father Timpe, the expert in German language publications. Its end was announced in v.2, p.240.

Details: 20 pages per issue, 10x15 inches, and sold at \$1.25. No circulation figures are known (except for the first number: 1,500) but the subscription was undoubtedly small.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Timpe, p.13, 30; Lucey IV, 220; originals at NN and MnCS; RACHS 34 (1923) 1-16; "Father Oswald Moosmüller" by Felix Fellner, OSB; AM.BENEDICTINE REVIEW (1956-7) 263-80: "Oswald Moosmüller in Kansas." Arndt-Olson, p.45.

Locations: ULS: KAS, MoCS, MnCol SJ, NN:2, no 1-12 (1883) p.1-240.

SOUTHERN CROSS [I] (S* 1875-Mr ** 1877)

*The MORNING STAR (New Orl.) announced the SC on Jl 25 as "shortly to be established", similar by THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN (Newark) on Ag 21; also on Ag 21 the AVE MARIA (Indiana). The latter on S 25 states that "some weeks ago a PROSPECTUS" was circulated and "we received the first number"; also on that date the PILOT (Boston) had the first issue, but on S 25 the MORNING STAR had already received the second number (being nearer to Georgia). The result seems that the paper was started two weeks and some days for mailing earlier: about the first week of September.

**Mr. Egan (see Spec. Bibliogr.) found that Miss Clara L. Gross, St. Louis, Mo., daughter of Joe J. Gross (see him as publisher), a niece of Bishop Gross, owns a copy of the SC of Mr 3 1877, being v.11 no 23. Mr. Egan has a reproduction of it with his article (he gave one to us, too); we found that THE CATH. ADVOCATE, Ky. announced the SC as "suspended" on Mr 29. That may mean that the preserved copy of Mr 3 is the last one published, was kept as souvenir by the family, but Mr 10 or 17 remains still possible as the last issue.

The SC was a "Catholic:la", an official organ of the bishop and the diocese of Savannah, a weekly newspaper, established during the first days of S 1875 and was continued to Mr 3 (or 10 or 17?) 1877. Its founder was bishop William H. Gross*, the publisher under the

*William H. Gross as a Redemptorist priest had been called with three confrères to Bishop Verot in Savannah in 1868 to undertake in the post-War period a religious revival among about 20,000 Catholics throughout the state through the medium of preaching missions. The undertaking was successful, especially it seems with respect to Father Gross' sermons. Bishop Verot called the group again in the two following years. It was the well known priest-poet Abram J. Ryan who announced the missionaries' advent in 1869 in his BANNER OF THE SOUTH in a long article which was reprinted in the NEW YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (Ja 30 1869). Father Gross thus became well acquainted with Catholics in Georgia. When he returned as bishop in 1873 he was escorted by a parade; he was then a lively man of 36. A notice of the event appeared in the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (My 17 1873), a copy from the SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN (My 3 1873), and in the BOSTON PILOT was an article about the new bishop's consecration (Mr 1 1873). In 1875 he established a diocesan paper, the SOUTHERN CROSS. Skeabeck says the paper was "shortlived by lack of stability." In 1885 Bishop Gross became Archbishop of Oregon.

auspices of the bishop and with his approbation, was William Rankin**,

**of whom Mr. Egan found out that he was before the bookkeeper of the "Savannah Catholic Literary Society" (see later).

the printing shop and the office being at 135 Bay St., given by Rowell in 1876 and 77; Pettengill added in 1877 that Joe J. Gross was editor and publisher; we know from Mr. Egan, that he was the brother of the bishop who came from St. Louis. A more detailed account explained by the AVE MARIA: "the editors were a group of priests and laymen under the name of 'Savannah Catholic Literary Society'." They had chosen as motto: "The Cross standeth whilst the world passeth away". The aim of the paper was given in the PROSPECTUS: "to be a fit representative of Southern intelligence and culture as well as an able exponent of the teachings of the Church;...it has secured regular correspondents in some European capitals;...it is well printed." Twenty-six agents worked for the paper in Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina. The MORNING STAR praised its first issues for its "large clear type, a selected assortment of reading matter besides a well written editorial", and the AVE MARIA at the same date "giving evidence of the best talent in filling the pages by priests and laymen...; under such management it cannot fail to give an excellent...table of contents.

But nevertheless it failed. After an apparent success in merging THE SOUTHERN CATHOLIC of Memphis Tennessee of 1874 (acc. to AVE MARIA, Ap 15 1876), Joe J. Gross, the publisher, lost his wife in an accident; he closed his business and went back to St. Louis from where he had come (from Mr. Egan). This and the lack of support hastened the end of the paper in Mr 1877. It was not followed by another in Savannah in the 19th century, only by the GEORGIA CATHOLIC of Atlanta (1895-).

Details: 8 pages. 28x40 inches, \$3.00; it circulated in the last year 1,200 copies.

Sources: Rowell (1876,7); Pettengill (1877); MORNING STAR, New Orleans (Jl 25 1875; Ap 1 1877); CATH.CITIZEN, Newark, N.J. (Ag 7 and 21 1875); AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind., (S 25 1875); Rev. Andrew H. Skeabeck, (see Special Bibliography) See Wi/Ha, Part:13:Louisiana, p.48 for a list with Catholic Southern papers.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

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|-----------|--|
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| Wi/Ha | Willging/Hatzfeld (Gen.Bibliogr.), Part:13 Louisiana,p.48; list of Catholic Southern newspapers. |

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GEORGIA

LETTERS: Mrs. Lilla M. Rawes of the Georgia Hist.Soc. and Miss Marion Taylor of Emory Univ. answered our questions.

The most important and detailed informations we got from Mr. Edward A. Egan, 7626 S. Colfax Ave. Chicago 49, Ill., because he searched everywhere where the priest-poet Abram J. Ryan lived for himself in libraries and archives etc.

HOLDINGS IN THE STATE:

GMW: Banner of the South.v.1, no 41-v.3, no 52 (D 26 1868-0 15 1870). GEU: has copies, unknown which.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE: GEORGIA

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time
-	E	Annals of our Lady of the Angels	(Belle Prairie, Minn. Augusta (Tenafly, N.J.	mo	mag	lb	1874-) 1878-Ja 1884 -1966+)
1	E	Banner of the South	Augusta	w	n	la	Mr 1868-0 29 1870
2	E	Georgia Catholic	Atlanta	w	n	lc	1895--?98
3	G	Geschichtsfreund	Savannah	mo	mag	2	F 1882-Ja 1884
4	E	Pacificator	Augusta	w	n	la	0 8 1864-Mr 1865; My-Jl 1865
5	E	Southern Cross [I]	Savannah	w	n	la	S 1875-Mr 1877
-	E	Southern Catholic	(Birmingham, Ala.				1893-95)
		Southern Cross [II]	Atlanta	w	n	lc	1895//

Conclusions:

Number: 5 periodical publications, 2 from other states =7
Language: 6 are in English, 1 in German =7
Places: Atlanta:1+ed.; Augusta:3; Savannah:2 =7
Frequency: 5 are weeklies, 2 are monthlies =7
Type: 5 are newspapers, 2 are magazines =7
Catholicity: "Catholic by purpose" official (1a) are exceptional: 3; by an Order (1b):1; inofficial (1c):2; "Cath. by Attitude" (2): 1. =7

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE: GEORGIA

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
	o123456789o	123456789o	123456789o	123456789o	
Pacificator					
Aug., 0 8 1864-					
Jl 1865		XX			
Banner of the South					
Aug., Mr 1868-					
0 29 1870		XXX			
Southern Cross [I], Sav.					
S 1875-Mr 1877			XXX		
Annals... (1874-), Aug 1878-84;			XXXXXXX		
New Jersey-1965+)				(xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx-1966+)	
Geschichtsfreund, Sav., F 1882-84			XXX		
Southern Cross [II]; (1893-5), Atlanta 1895				X	
Georgia Catholic, At., 1895-?98				XXX?	

CONCLUSION:

One sees that almost in regular intervals attempts were made to have a Catholic paper, but the conditions were not the best, the support not sufficient. None of the five newspapers lived longer than 3-4 years and the last years of the 19th century were without any paper. The two magazines, The Annals..., a guest only in Georgia, and Der Geschichtsfreund, needed not necessarily to be published just in Georgia.

"A FIRST" is the PACIFICATOR of Augusta, on 0 8 1864, being the FIRST CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in Georgia.

"Oldest": None old enough.

"Current": None.

I D A H O

has no 19th century Catholic periodical publication.

Why? Belonging first to Oregon until 1868, settlers very slowly began to arrive only after 1860. The state's population counted in 1870 only 13,999 inhabitants, growing until 1900 to 161,772, the capital Boise with 25,000. Around 1900 only 8,000 Catholics lived in the state, consisting of Indians, Spanish and Basque shepherds, besides Irish and Canadians, scattered around.

Bishop A.J.Glorieux (1885-93) recommended his flock (acc. to Bradley: "The Cath.Press", p.311) **CATH.SENTINEL** of Portland Ore. (since 1869 existing) to be read in every home.

We know from the **DENVER CATHOLIC REGISTER, JUBILEE NUMBER** (Part II, Nov 11 1854) that the **INTERMOUNTAIN CATHOLIC** of Salt Lake City, Utah, printed columns for Colorado, Montana and also for Idaho, but only in the last minute of the 19th century: 0 1899 (-1920). With Hoffmann (Cath. Directories) we found in 1906/7 announced: **A VOICE OF THE WILDERNESS**, a periodical and Timpe lists: **ST. MICHAELS-GLOCKLEIN** from 1908-11. Since 1958 the Idaho Register serves as the official Catholic paper, being read by 11,000 subscribers.

We saw some Special Bibliography:

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KANSAS

K A N S A S

Atchison	Leavenworth
Emporia	Newton
Kansas City	Olathe
Kingman	St. Marys
Wichita	

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: KANSAS

1544 With the first white men, the Spaniards, came also some friars in 1541,
of whom Fray Juan de Padilla remained with the Indians who killed
1673 him. Later Fr. Marquette mentions that he met (1673) an Indian
1705 tribe, the Kanzas. The French arrived in 1705 and took possession
1749 of the land in 1749, becoming a part of Louisiana. The Spaniards
1762 again owned it from 1762 until it went back to France in 1800, and
1800 then the United States purchased it.

The Bishop of New Orleans appointed Fr. Charles de la Croix as
missionary to the Osage Indians. Until then fur traders and
1823 explorers had crossed the country; in 1823 the Santa Fé trail
began to pass from Missouri to the South and also one from
Oregon to Nebraska, opening commerce. No whites lived yet in
1828 Kansas besides missionaries and traders. In 1828 the first
Indian language paper (non-Cath.), CHEROKEE PHOENIX, was pub-
1835 lished in a Southern mission; in 1835 the second was published
by a Baptist in the Shawnee dialect called SUN, a monthly, in
1836 the mission where Kansas City is situated now. In 1836 the
first Roman Catholic church was built in the Kickakoo mission,
Leavenworth County; other mission stations were opened as from
1838 the Jesuit Fathers in 1838 in St. Marys who had written a
prayerbook for their Pattawatomí Indians in their dialect: this
mission became the famous college St. Mary's (q.v. DIAL). The
1847 Osage mission was opened in 1847, the history of which was later
written by its known Rev. Paul M. Ponziglione (1869-99) in the
local paper of Osage Mission, (in 1895 called St. Paul), the
JOURNAL (q.v. Transactions of Ka.State His.Soc., 1905-6, p.26-28).
In 1847 the CATHOLIC CABINET of St. Louis was read in Kansas.

1850 In 1850-1 the Indian Territory east of the Rocky Mountains was
made a Vicariate, and Rev. J.B.Miège, Professor of St. Louis
University, its Vicar Apostolic; as a Jesuit, he lived in St.
Marys, and 1855 ff. in Leavenworth, counting then seven Catholic
families. The Indian territory had about 5,000 Catholics,
of which 3,000 were Indians, having 6 churches and 11 stations,
with 8 priests.

KANSAS

- 1854 Kansas became a Territory in 1854. Its settlement began quickly so that Leavenworth had in the same year its first newspaper, Kansas City one in 1856, Atchison one in 1857. In 1855 Fr. Henry Lemke, a Benedictine, had arrived, founded a parish in Doniphan, out of which grew a priory (1857) in Atchison with the first college at the monastery in 1859 (q.v. ABBEY STUDENT). In 1863 Benedictine Sisters founded there Mt. St. Scholastica with an academy. Carmelite monks came to help Bishop Miège in 1864.
- 1861 In 1861 Kansas was admitted as a state, with Topeka its capital. A state university was established in 1863 at Lawrence, a state normal school in Emporia. After the War in 1866 four railroad companies began to build, especially the Pacific Railroad, across the State; in the eastern part industries developed. Kansas City became a railroad center, and seat of the packing industry.
- 1870 St. Mary's College began in 1870. In 1874 the Benedictine prior, Louis Mary Fink, followed Bishop Miège as bishop while his priory was made an Abbey in 1876; the monks pastored the neighboring places. In 1877 Leavenworth was chosen for the see of the first diocese of Kansas under Bishop Fink who lived until 1904. The diocese counted four years later (1881) 80,000 Catholics. In 1878 Franciscan Fathers arrived from Germany via Pittsburgh and settled in Emporia, taking care of the Germans and German Russians in Ellis County (q.v. with Foreigners). In 1882 My 1882 the first Catholic, still monthly, newspaper was founded in Olathe near Kansas City, also then as a weekly remaining the only Catholic weekly up to 1900 in Kansas (q.v. VISITOR).
- 1887 From Leavenworth diocese were split two new dioceses in 1887: Concordia and Wichita. The latter received Bishop John Joseph Hennessy in 1888 for 8,000 Catholics, with 16 priests and 23 churches, in a discouraging condition because many settlers near the Great Desert left Kansas; Wichita later became a great city nevertheless. Its bishop founded in 1901 the first diocesan paper, THE CATHOLIC ADVANCE. In 1891 the diocese of Leavenworth was transferred to Kansas City. Bishop Fink took his residence in this city, when also the only Catholic weekly now as KANSAS CATHOLIC, moved to it. Besides it in Kansas were read New York's CATHOLIC NEWS, and the CATHOLIC WORLD; St. Louis' CHURCH PROGRESS and other Catholic papers. Bishop Fink died after a rich and laborious work of 33 years in his diocese, constituting one third of Kansas, with 35,000 Catholics, for whom worked 40 priests in 100 churches.

(66)
ATCHISON, Kansas

The FOREIGNERS in Kansas were mostly German and Irish. For the latter the BOSTON PILOT had been an important paper in the time of settlement, while for the Germans DER WAHRHEITSFREUND of Cincinnati, THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH, there too, and the WESTERN WATCHMAN of St. Louis played this role. The Irish produced no paper for their own interest, they adopted from 1883-5 the WESTERN CELT of Omaha, Nebraska. The Germans had one in Emporia (q.v. WESTERN ANZEIGER) and one magazine (DAS NEGERKIND). Around 1870 there had emigrated Germans who had settled along the Volga in Russia in the 18th Century; 100 years later they were driven out and a part of them came to Kansas. They built themselves a church and waited until 1876 for a German priest. There were Bohemians but we found no Catholic paper for them, unless the newspaper in Emporia called COLUMBIA from Dec. 1890-1891, in Bohemian, was perhaps Catholic? (It was listed in Ka. State His. Soc., list of newspapers 1916, p.229.)

Besides this there were two other doubtful items which we did not take into our list. Rowell listed in 1889 a "Catholic" paper in Fort Leavenworth (where there was since 1874 a chapel), called SENTINEL and edited and published by a Rev. T.W. Barry; there is no Barry in the clergy list of the CATH. DIRECTORIES and the paper's later title: SENTINEL AND KANSAS CHURCHMAN, then in Salina, does not sound Catholic either. Further in Kansas City was a CHURCH CALENDAR existing as monthly from 1896-99 with 3 vols.; it looks like a parish paper, but we found no more details for it; the Ka. State His. Soc., list of newspapers...1916, p.219 listed it.

ATCHISON

belonged to the diocese of Leavenworth, in care of Benedictine monks, who came from a Benedictine mission station in Doniphan. Here three monks had founded a priory in 1857, for which they built now in Atchison (1857/8) a church, in 1859 a monastery, and opened a college. Atchison, not much older, had its first secular paper in 1855, a German one in 1857, even a daily in 1864. Eighty Catholic families, mostly Germans, made up the congregation of a parish in 1870, when Benedictine Sisters began St. Scholastica's Academy. Ayer, in 1904, lists 15,722 inhabitants with 6 papers, none Catholic.

THE ABBEY STUDENT (D 1891-Ja 1930)

This "Catholic:lc", quarterly (bi-monthly;monthly) school paper began in D 1891 and continued to Ja 1930*.

*Our sources differ very much about the end-date: in Beckman's book about the Abbey: "until summer 1921, when the RAMBLER appeared" in fall: in a letter of the librarian of the Abbey was given 1926; PPCHi has copies to summer 1928:v.36, no.4 which we saw; KAM owns, acc. to Gremling, who also lists it that way up to v. 38 of 1930.

(67)
ATCHISON, Kansas

As a quarterly it was somewhat irregular, published with 4-5 issues for the school year between Oct. and Ja.; in 1896 it became a bi-monthly, in 1898 a monthly only, in 1918, again a quarterly to its end. Publishers and editors were the students of St. Benedictine's College,*

*The college was founded in 1859, the first Catholic one in Kansas, with 4 students; and with 16 in 1860; in 1862 was added a day-school in 1864, a boarding school. It had its ups and downs, for a short time closed, re-opened and overcame the crisis when the new monastery of St. Benedict was finished in 1898, then counting 250 college students, when it needed a larger college. Debating clubs and similar societies existed since 1869. Finally wanting an organ for their results, out came THE ABBEY STUDENT.

belonging to St. Benedict's Abbey.

The school-paper was first printed outside the college, in Atchison, in 1893 ff. by the Abbey Student Press, first introduced by a student who had learned how to print, who taught it to others so that they could even print books, the first in 1898. In 1905 better equipment was acquired and a monk became manager of the press.

THE ABBEY STUDENT was a "literary" journal, with editorials and school-news; articles and editorials were, in the beginning, particularly, also written by faculty members; all school subjects were treated, also poetry, and some local news. It was reviewed by other school papers, e.g. ST JOHN'S RECORD, Collegeville, Minn. as "tasty", with "brilliant literary work, sprightliness of tone, deserving marked attention;" one knows that the Abbot himself was proud of the journal. We were able to check copies at our DCU Library and at PPChi.

The Abbey Student Press (acc. to Ka. State His. Soc.; also Ayer), besides the student's paper printed also the monthly ST. BENEDICT CALENDER since 1914 (-1924) and a parish-paper of Atchison, which followed already the BENEDICTINE PARISH MONTHLY (1907-). It changed, in 1918, the ABBEY STUDENT to a quarterly but began in Fall 1921 a second collegiate paper, the RAMBLER, as a semi-monthly. When in 1929-30 the ABBEY STUDENT was discontinued, the RAMBLER remained (-1950+) and the press started another paper for the students, the ST. BENEDICT'S COLLEGE BULLETIN, but only until 1932; but in the same time also a religious monthly "by the monks of St. Benedict's", the ABBEY NEWS, changing in 1945 to RAVEN REVIEW, now the BENEDICTINE REVIEW.

Details: as quarterly 30 pages; 1896 ff. 36 pages, first of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 1896 ff. 8x11; first 50 cents, then \$1.00, 1928 ff.\$1.25. Of its circulation we have no knowledge. Its first volume was a quarterly followed by four others; v.6 for the bi-monthly began in Oct. 1896, the monthly in 1898 with v.8 and became again a quarterly in 1918 up to v.38; in 1896 also a new series had begun, running to the end up to v. 32.

ATCHISON/EMPORIA, Ka.

Sources: Middleton (1908,31); Beckman: ABBEY 270/71; letter of St. Benedict's librarian (1951); Hoffmann (1893-1913); AM. BENED. LIBRARIES holdings; Kansas State Hist. Soc.'s lists of newspapers...1911+; Gremling, holdings; PPCHi.

Locations: Not in ULS. DCU: v.1-2; InStme: (1)-35; KAM: (6,10-19,21-23, 25-31, 36,38); MnCS:1-24 (1891-1914); PPCHi: (3-5) bd. vls.: 6-35 (1896-1926); Gremling: KAM: (6-38); MoK: 12, 14-22. KAS supposed to be complete.

BENEDICTINE ALMANAC (1898-?)

This was a "Catholic:18", annual calendar or almanac, supposed to be continued though we found no record for the following years. It was rather certainly the first almanac printed, q.v. with ABBEY STUDENT, Atchison, on the small press which printed its first book in 1898. The publisher was this Abbey Student Press of St. Benedict's Abbey. We found it listed in the ULS: discards (DLC), and we found it reviewed in ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE RECORD, Collegeville, Minn., Ja 1898:

"a neat little pamphlet which is both novel and useful with valuable statistics of the Benedictine Order, and the feasts of the ecclesiastical year with practical remarks of observing them. A sketch follows for each month."

The BENEDICTINE ALMANAC is not identical with ST. BENEDICT'S CALENDAR, which was a later (1913-24) parish paper, q.v. a note with ABBEY STUDENT, done by the same press.

Details: Nothing else known.

Sources: See above.

Locations: Not in ULS.

EMPORIA, 61 m of Topeka,

belonged to the diocese of Leavenworth; it had in 1882 (-1891) one church in charge of Franciscan Fathers. Emporia had its first secular newspaper, TRIBUNE, in 1869, in 1904: 8,223 inhabitants with 3 secular papers.

EMPORIA/KANSAS CITY, Ka.

DER WESTERN ANZEIGER (My 1 1888-Ap 1891)DIE ZEITUNG (My 1 1891-Je 1 1893)

This German "Catholic:lc" (first perhaps more "literary" but at least in 1891, 1892 Ayer marked it "Catholic", so did Timpe and Enzlberger), was a monthly newspaper. Its editor and publisher was M.J.Schmitt (1888-92), politically democratic. The first title is not pure German, it should have been: "Der westliche" or Westlicher Anzeiger".

Details: Always 4 pages, of 20x26 inches in 1889, 13x20 in 1891, of 15x22 in 1892; priced at 50 cents, with a circulation of 850 copies in 1890, 800 (Ayer) or 1200 (Rowell) in 1892. It was obliged to stop after four volumes.

Sources: Middleton (1893) listed it wrongly for Emporia, Iowa. Ka.State His. Soc. carried it in its list of newspapers of 1916, the only source with the two titles and exact dates on p.230. Timpe, p.30; Enzlberger: SCHEM. (1892); Ayer (1889-92); Rowell (1890-92); Dauchy (1890); Kirke Mechem, Secretary of the Ka. State His. Soc. in 1951 wrote in a letter that he found no information about the paper; Arndt-Olson.

A "FIRST": DER WESTERN ANZEIGER, My 1888, is the FIRST GERMAN CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER (though only monthly) in Kansas.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. Arndt-Olson has: KHi:complete.

————— DIE ZEITUNG see DER WESTERN ANZEIGER

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

belonged to the diocese of Leavenworth. In 1882 it had two churches and two priests; same in 1888; a new Polish church was added in 1891, when the seat of the diocese of Leavenworth was moved to Kansas City, Bishop Fink taking his residence there. It became the largest city of Kansas, a city of factories, mills and industry. In 1904 Ayer lists 51,418 inhabitants with 12 secular papers.

————— KANSAS CATHOLIC see THE VISITOR, Olathe

————— KANSAS CITY CATHOLIC see THE VISITOR, Olathe

KINGMAN/LEAVENWORTH, Ka.

KINGMAN, 45 m of Wichita

In 1882 it was not named as a place with a church in the CATH. DIRECTORY, but belonged since 1888 (-1891) to the new diocese of Wichita, having one church and one priest, in 1888, for 25 families. Ayer (1904) lists 1785 inhabitants with two secular newspapers.

CATHOLIC MONTHLY AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOL ADVOCATE (1892-93)

This "Catholic:lc", monthly educational magazine was listed only in two newspaper directories of 1893, not in Ka. State His. Soc.'s list of newspapers...of 1916 with all expired items, nor in Ayer. M.J. Walsh was editor and publisher; his name is not on any of the three papers existing in that time for the county of Kingman. Kingman was too small a place to offer readers such a magazine: therefore we think it was only printed there for Wichita, or Wichita diocese, to which it belongs. It also suggests a connection with a year older similar magazine, the SCHOOL JOURNAL, published in the same way in a small place of the same diocese, in Newton (q.v.).

Details: 8 pages, 10x14 inches, 50 cents.

Sources: Rowell (1893); Dauchy (1893), both as established in 1892.

Locations: not in ULS.

LEAVENWORTH, 38 m of Kansas City

In early times it was the center of Kansas. It had already, directly after its founding in 1854, a secular newspaper, the first daily already in 1857 and each following year to 1862 another daily. It became in 1855 the see of Bishop Miège, Vicar Apostolic. A school, hospital and orphanage were founded by 1868. It became the first diocese in 1877 with Bishop Fink. Meanwhile Kansas City had become a more promising city wherefore the diocese was moved in 1891 to that place. In 1904:20,735 inhabitants were listed by Ayer, with 7 secular newspapers.

———— THE CATHOLIC see THE VISITOR, Olathe

———— THE CATHOLIC VISITOR see THE VISITOR, Olathe

LEAVENWORTH, Ka.

Leavenworth, Kansas, (My 1883-Jl 1888)
 Houston, Texas (Ag 1888-1895)
 Independence, Texas (1895-1909)

THE COLORED ORPHAN (My 1883-Jl 1888)
 (q.v. DAS NEGERKIND, same dates)
THE COLORED ORPHAN BOY (Ag. 1888-1909)
 (q.v. DAS HEIMATHLOSE NEGERKIND Ag 1888-1904)

In Leavenworth:

The English publication, and its German edition (q.v.), both were "Catholic:lc" (having the approval of the Bishop of Leavenworth) appeared irregular, first as quarterly, then (certainly My 1888 ff.) monthly magazines, were started in My 1883 (as we counted back from v.6 n.1, being My 1888, which we saw); Enzlberger and Middleton (1908) have as establishment date 1882; Rowell has 1884; it was published for Kansas to Jl 1888. THE COLORED ORPHAN'S longer title continued: and MESSENGER OF THE PETER CLAVER SOCIETY and of DAS NEGERKIND: UND BOTE DES HEILIGEN PETER KLAVER VEREINS. They were issued "in the interest of the industrial school (printing shop!) for homeless and destitute colored children," a good serious, religious publication, especially telling about the Negro missions in the U.S., as we saw. Its founder, editor and publisher was Rev. Martin Huhn (not F.M.Huhn, the "f." probably erroneously taken from "Father" Martin Huhn), the director of the home, called in 1886, St. Martin's Home; in 1887 it changed to Guardian Angel Asylum (acc. to Cath. Directories), in charge of Sisters of Providence. The magazines were printed in the orphanage itself. We saw v.6, nos. 1,2,3, of My-Jl 1888 in PPCHi. Then Fr. Huhn left Kansas to be the director of a similar home in Texas.

A "FIRSTS" The Colored Orphan and Das Negerkind, Leavenworth, are in My 1888 the FIRST MONTHLY MAGAZINES in Kansas.

In Houston, Texas:

Though the home was in Independence, the magazines were listed for Houston; probably the home had not yet a printing shop and the printing and publishing was done in Houston; as a monthly publication. The two editions changed their titles: the English was now called THE COLORED ORPHAN BOY, the German DAS HEIMATHLOSE NEGERKIND. Our proof for its location in Houston is a review of the German edition in the AM. ECCLESIASTICAL REVIEW, Philadelphia, v.1 (1889), giving Houston, and a clipping of the top of the title page (Schmitt:CLIPPINGS) where clearly is printed: "Houston," of Jl. 1891.

In Independence, Texas:

This place was not listed as such in Ayer through all those years, nor at first in the Cath. Directories with places having a chapel or church until we found it listed with "Asylums" in the Diocese of Galveston in 1890 for the first time though the home existed at least in 1888: "Independence, Washington Co., Angel Guardian (later Guardian Angel) Home and Industrial School for Colored Boys, in charge of Rev. M. Huhn: 35 orphans; "only in that year also appeared Fr. Huhn's name again in the clergy list of Cath. Directory, now for Texas. One year later: 1892 Hoffmann carried in his Cath. Directory's list of periodicals: THE COLORED ORPHAN BOY (not the German edition), again with a subtitle, somewhat changed, "in the interest of the Guardian Angel's Home for poor...orphan children of African descent" (in 1905). Hoffmann listed the English edition for the last time in 1909; Timpe says of the German it expired in 1904. We only know from a short, very incomplete biography of him that Fr. Huhn died in 1915. Wm. W. Graves, HIST. OF KICKAPOO...(p.110-12), says:

"...born in Prussia in 1850, came, two years old, with his parents to America, Missouri, Illinois..., he later entered St. Francis Seminary (German) in Milwaukee, was ordained in 1874 by Bishop Fink in Leavenworth, worked as chaplain in St. Mary's Academy, as pastor in Kickapoo (1878) and in Ft. Leavenworth (nothing at all of the orphanages in Kansas and Texas), and died in 1915."

We saw a copy in PPCHi of v. 13 (1895); at the top, as place: Independence, which made us conclude, that now (perhaps somewhat earlier?) the orphanage had its own printing shop. How much earlier would it have been possible? The AM. ECCLESIASTICAL REVIEW which cited the magazine in 1889 in Houston, reviewed Fr. Huhn's other enterprise, the SCHUTZENGEKALENDER of 1890 as being located in Independence, (printed perhaps as a manual arts project with a quarterly, perhaps still too much for the boys? - we are uncertain).

Certainly, the magazines were personal creations of Fr. Huhn. Why they ended earlier, as he worked at that place, we do not know. Perhaps lack of support by the European societies because the magazines created by Fr. Keller for the industrial school for girls in Galveston (q.v. DER NEGERFREUND and THE COLORED MAN'S FREIND) also ceased, after 13 years, in 1909.

Details: in 1886: 8 pages of 20x26 inches; in 1888: 32 pages of 8x11 inches, always 25 cents, nothing else known for the German edition and for later years.

(73)
LEAVENWORTH, Ka.

Sources: For COLORED ORPHAN: Middleton (1893); Lucey III, 143; Rowell (1886), PPChI's holdings. For NEGERKIND: Middleton (1893); Rowell (1886). For COL. ORPH. BOY: Middleton (1893) and (1908); Hoffmann (1891-1909); Lucey II, 100, note 32, and III, 146; Brother Martin, p.176; Schmitt:CLIPPINGS, II 1891 (q.v. Gen. Bibliogr.). For DAS HEIMATHLOSE NEGERKIND: Middleton (1908), p.39; Enzlberger:SCHEM. (1892) p.330; Arndt: Olson, p.626; AM. ECCLE. REVIEW, Philadelphia, v.1 (1889)p.473.

A "FIRST" for Kansas: THE COLORED ORPHAN, My 1883, Leavenworth, Kansas, was THE FIRST ENGLISH MAGAZINE IN KANSAS.

Locations: Not in ULS. A letter of KHi stated it did not have copies. PPChI: COLORED ORPHAN: v.6, nos. 1,2,3, (My-Jl 1888); COL. ORPH. BOY v.13, nos. 2,3,4 (Ag-0 1896).

Leavenworth, Kansas (My 1883-Jl 1888)
Independence (Houston), Texas Ag 1888-1904

DAS NEGERKIND (My 1883-Jl 1888)
DAS HEIMATHLOSE NEGERKIND (Ag 1888-1904)
(q.v. treated with COLORED ORPHAN, Leavenworth)

DAS NEGERKIND, DER BOTE DES HEILIGEN PETER KLAVER VEREINS, a German "Catholic:lc", quarterly, then monthly, juvenile magazine was founded, edited and published by Rev. Martin Huhn, in charge of St. Martin's, later Guardian Angel Orphan Asylum in Leavenworth until he left after Jl 1888 and became the director of another Guardian Angel Asylum, also for poor Negro children (here only boys), newly founded in Independence, Texas, continuing the German magazine (Ag 1888-1909) like he did the English, though both were, at least to 1896, still printed in the Leavenworth orphanage, but for Independence; now it was called DAS HEIMATHLOSE NEGERKIND. Fr. Timpe, the specialist in German Catholic periodicals, believed it expired in 1904. See further with COLORED ORPHAN.

Details: we suppose the same as for the English magazine, we found only the price: 25 cents. We have not seen any copy.

Sources: for Leavenworth: Middleton 1893; Rowell (1886) mentioned together with the COL. ORPH. Sources: for Independence: Middleton (1908); Timpe, 30; Enzlberger: SCHEM. (1892) p.333; AM. ECCL. REVIEW, Phil., v.1 (1889), p.473, as published in Houston. Arndt-Olson.

A "FIRST": DAS NEGERKIND My 1883 in My 1883, at Leavenworth, the FIRST GERMAN CATHOLIC MAGAZINE in Kansas.

Locations: Not in ULS, none in KHi; but Arndt-Olson found: DAS HEIMATHLOSE NEGERKIND in Germany, Aachen, Internat. Zeitungsmuseum: My, Je, Jl 1887(v.5).

———— KANSAS CATHOLIC see THE VISITOR, Olathe

———— THE VISITOR, Leavenworth, see same Olathe

NEWTON, 27 m of Wichita

belonging to the diocese of Wichita, it had in 1882 one church and two priests in 1888 and 1891 for 150 families, the same with many mission stations. There were also Sisters of St. Joseph from Wichita for a school. Ayer, in 1904, listed 6,208 inhabitants, having 4 secular papers (1 German).

SCHOOL JOURNAL (Oct 1891-Oct 1893)
perhaps destined for Wichita

This was a "Catholic:lc", monthly educational magazine, according to its subtitle: "a Catholic magazine devoted to the interests of parochial schools." Rowell gives as editor and publisher a CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY. Since Newton is a small place we suppose this society was existing in Wichita, the magazine perhaps only printed in Newton and addressed there in the city or even in the diocese of Wichita to a greater group of teachers and parents. Bro. Martin (q.v. General Bibl.) already had proposed in his study that the Sisters of St. Joseph, having schools in both places and a large and active community in Wichita, as the possible originators of the magazine; that may be.

The Ka. State His. Soc.'s list of newspapers...of 1916 mentioned this JOURNAL but not a very similar, one year younger magazine in Kingman (q.v.) CATHOLIC MONTHLY, PAROCHIAL SCHOOL ADVOCATE, which we imagine could be the same because THE ABBEY STUDENT, Atchison, described its April number as published in Newton, giving "signs of an active existence" in a "new dress, tasty and expressive."

Details: 4 pages of 13x18 inches for 30 cents to 1892, and 28 pages of 7x10 inches for 75 cents in 1893 with less than 1000 copies circulating.

Sources: Middleton (1893), ULS; Lucey III, 143; ABBEY STUDENT, St. Benedict's College, Atchison (Ap 1893); Rowell (1892-93); Bro. Martin, p.123; Ka. State His. Soc's List of newspapers..., of 1916, p.205.

Locations: ULS. DE: 2-3; KAS: (2); KHi: 1-3.

OLATHE, 21 m of Kansas City

belonged in 1882 (-1891) to the diocese of Leavenworth, and had at that time only one church and one priest. But it had early (1861) a secular newspaper and soon more. Ayer in 1904, lists 3,451 inhabitants having 5 secular papers.

—— THE CATHOLIC, Olathe see THE VISITOR

—— THE CATHOLIC VISITOR, Olathe see THE VISITOR

Olathe (My 1882-Mr 1 1883)
Olathe and Leavenworth (Mr 1883-Jl 1886)
Leavenworth (Jl 1886-F 1890)
Kansas City, Kans. (Ap 17 1890-My 12 1898)
Kansas City, Mo. second office (1894-5)
merged into CHURCH PROGRESS, St. Louis

1. THE VISITOR (My 1882-S 4 1884)
 2. THE CATHOLIC VISITOR (Mr 12 1885)
 3. THE CATHOLIC (Mr 19 1885-Jl 1 1886)
 4. KANSAS CATHOLIC (Jl 8 1886- 0 6 1892)
 5. KANSAS CITY CATHOLIC (0 13 1892-My 12 1898)
1. THE VISITOR, Olathe, plus Leavenworth
(My 1882-S 4 1884)

This "Catholic:lc", "monthly, religious" (acc. Ka. State His. Soc. 1884, p.13) (?news) paper, published "by the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Pub. Co.", was edited by Henry Floyd; the first business manager was Thomas McCann (acc. to KAS Librarian) and from F 1883 ff. E.M. Johnson of Leavenworth in partnership with M.J. Casey of Olathe but from Mr 4 1884 ff. only Johnson. The Ka. State His. Soc. (1916) gave the exact dates but it seems these first years of the monthly were finally not counted, because in 1890 instead of 9 only v.7 was given. Since Johnson was a resident of Leavenworth, this city was also given for the paper since Mr 1883.

Details: monthly: 75 cents in 1882, \$1.50 in 1883.

Sources and Locations q.v. at the end of this account.

A "FIRST": THE VISITOR of Olathe in My 1882 was the FIRST CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER (still monthly) in Kansas.

2. THE CATHOLIC VISITOR, Olathe and Leavenworth
(S 18 1884-Mr 12 1885)

According to the above mentioned difference of 7 or 9 volumes from 1882-1890, we believe that only now with the new title, as a semi-monthly true newspaper, on S 18 1884 began the counting (a new series!) of v.l. Details besides: semi-monthly, none.

3. THE CATHOLIC, Olathe and Leavenworth
(Mr 19 1885-Jl 1 1886)

With this new title the paper became a full-fledge "Catholic:lc" weekly. Johnson had left on Mr 19 1885 and a new editor began, John O'Flanagan, who remained to its end.

Details: a Thursday paper.

A "FIRST": THE CATHOLIC of Olathe and Leavenworth on S 18 1884 had become the FIRST CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in Kansas.

4. THE KANSAS CATHOLIC, Leavenworth, then Kansas City, Kans.
(Jl 8 1886-F 1890; Ap 17 1890-O 6 1892)

The Olathe Catholic Mutual Benevolent Publ. Co. as publisher was dropped. John O'Flanagan was both editor and publisher. With that Leavenworth was the sole place. On O 18, 1888 its title was becoming that of the Kansas Catholic Publishing Company, and so to 1894-95. On Ap 17 1890 O'Flanagan moved the paper to Kansas City, Kans. From a review by the ABBEY STUDENT, Atchison in 1892, v.2, no. 2, we know that "Diocesan notes and editorial comments were read every week with great avidity," or by the AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (Jl 9 1892) "it comes to us in a new dress of clear-faced type which adds much to the attractive news of that excellent journal; the editor, Mr. John O'Flanagan is to be congratulated;...(it is made) for the Catholics of Kansas, Western Missouri and Nebraska."

Details: Thursdays, 4 pages of 22x40, then 26x40 inches in 1886; at \$2.00; of 8 pages in 1887 ff.; of 30x44 inches and \$1.50 to 1890; of 8 pages and 15x22 inches, same price to 1892. It circulated in 1886: 2,300; in 1888, 2,800; in 1890:3,312; and in 1892: 3,600 copies.

5. KANSAS CITY CATHOLIC, Kansas City, Kans. and 1894-5 ff.
also for Kansas City, Mo. (O 13 1892-My 12 1898)

John O'Flanagan, the editor, (Kan. Cath. Pub. Co., the publisher) needing a manager took Thomas J. Casey with his Columbian Catholic Co. from Kansas City, Mo., the address of which was 1403 Main St.; we suppose O'Flanagan kept his office. The listing of the paper is for the years 1894-98 very confusing; some list it for Kansas, some for

Missouri, some of the latter give a new establishing-date; 1894. But it seems that negotiations needed some time between 1894 and 1895. This is the story of Thomas J. Casey:

He had started a Catholic weekly, the COLUMBIAN BANNER, in Kansas City, Mo., early in 1894, the Columbian Banner Pub. Co. as publisher. He left the paper with another editor and founded late in 1894 the COLUMBIAN CATHOLIC in the same city with the Columbian Catholic Pub. Co. He gave up in 1895, when he became the manager of the KANSAS CITY CATHOLIC in Kansas City, Kansas. He kept his Columbian Catholic Pub. Co. for this paper.

The end of the paper came when editor O'Flanagan and T.J. Casey decided to cease the publication. T.J. Casey immediately founded another newspaper THE CATHOLIC REGISTER, Kansas City, Mo. (q.v. there) prior to S in 1899. The CHURCH PROGRESS, a Catholic weekly in St. Louis, Mo., merged with it, as it was announced there on My 12 1898. We are sorry not to have been able to see and check original papers and that we did not find more reviews speaking about the paper's contents, attitude and tendencies. Notices about it in THE ROSARY, or by Arthur Preuss in his REVIEW brought nothing we did not know.

Details: 8 pages of 15x22 inches at \$1.50, circulating from 1895-97: 5,000 copies. It seems since 1896, instead of Thursday, the publishing day was Saturday. We know that v.15, no. 8 was in D 1895, therefore the paper closed in 1898 with v.18.

Sources: Kans. State His. Soc., list of newspapers... (1884) p.13, and same (1916) p.223, 319; ULS; letter of KAS' librarian (1951), holdings checked; letter of KHi's Research Director, Mr. Blackburn (S 1951); PPCHi's holdings briefly seen; Middleton (1893); Lucey III, 143; Ayer (1886-96; for Missouri 1897,98); Rowell (1886-94, for Missouri 1895-98); Hoffmann (1891-99); Palmer (1894); Alden (1886, 1891-2); Batten (1892,95, for Missouri 1897); Dauchy (1890, for Missouri 1897,99); Remington: Missouri (1896-99); Eureka (1893); ABBEY STUDENT, Atchison, v.2, no. 2 (1892); AVE MARIA, Notre Dame Ind. (Jl 9 1892); THE ROSARY (D 1896) p.670; Preuss' REVIEW (Chicago) (Ja 20 1895).

A"FIRST": THE CATHOLIC, Mr 19, 1885, Olathe and Leavenworth is the FIRST CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in Kansas.

Locations: ULS: only KHi: 1-15 (-1895); we know from KAS that a film exists of these 15 volumes; KAS: copies of all different titles, not complete; copies prior to 1886 existed in the Am. Cath. Hist. Soc. of Philadelphia, acc. to v.1 of its RECORDS' Library-Book-list, probably now in PPCHi; PPCHi: 1886: Jl, Ag, S, O, N, D, -1887, missing Ja6, Ag 11, O 27, D 27 -1889, miss. Ja, Je 11, Ag 29, N 7, 21 -1890, Miss. My 28, Jl 3, D 4 - 1891, miss. D 3, 10-1892, miss. Mr 3, Ag 18- 1893, miss. My 24, Jl 12- much missing of 1895 - 1896, miss. F 20-1897-much miss. of 1898.

ST. MARYS, Ka.

ST. MARYS, 23 m of Topeka

At the time when Kansas was a Vicariate Apostolic, Jesuit Fathers founded this place as a mission station (1838), becoming the residence of the Jesuit Fathers in Kansas, called St. Mary's in Potawatamie County. In 1885, 250 Catholic Indians were still living there when the others had moved to the Indian Territory. St. Mary's first secular newspaper was published in 1871, others followed soon. In 1904, Ayer lists 1390 inhabitants with 3 secular papers and the following DIAL.

THE DIAL (F 1890-Fall 1930)

This was a "Catholic:lc" monthly, (bi-monthly, quarterly) school-paper, established in F 1890, expiring in Fall 1930. It was founded by the Jesuit Fathers of St. Mary's College, St. Marys (spelled in this variant way), Kansas, published and edited by its students.

The college had developed out of the Potowatamie Indian Manual Labor School, at St. Mary's Mission until 1870; in 1871 the Cath. Directory says: "a new college is being erected by the Jesuit Fathers...for the education of the higher branches of Classics and Mercantile pursuits," when five Fathers lived in the station. In 1882 there were there for the 200 students, 14 Fathers; in 1890 for 270 students, 9 priests; in 1899 for 249 students, 23 Fathers and 7 laymen. Since 1918 exists a second school-paper: HOUR GLASS.

THE DIAL was kept on a high standard; we saw copies in PPCHi which carried serious articles besides school matter and humor as also the following judgments show: "an able exponent of college journalism... a bright and amusing journal" (ABBEY STUDENT), or "one of the most enterprising and meritorious of our Catholic college journals. The Alumni numbers...will be read from cover to cover; (it has) many beautiful illustrations. We congratulate Fr. Higgins". (AVE MARIA). Or "written by boys who frequent the library, make good poems and stories" or later "reached a foremost place in college journalism" (HOLY GHOST BULLETIN).

Details: monthly to Je 1918: 16 pages in a cover, v.2, 20 pages, for v.1-5: 9¹/₂ x 12 inches; 1896-7: v.6 ff. 6¹/₂ x 9 inches of 32 pages; in 1904, 1,000 copies circulated; in 1906, 850; in 1908, 950. In 1918-19 it was only a bi-monthly, and, 1920 ff., a quarterly. Price was always \$1.00. By fall, 1930 forty volumes were completed.

ST. MARYS/WICHITA, Ka.

Sources: Middleton (1893,1908); Hoffmann(1896-1913); Severance (1908); Ayer (1904-24); Letter of archivist of St. Marys; KA.STATE HIST.SOC., p. 263; Mechem (1946); ST. JOHN'S RECORD, Collegeville, Minn. (1890); AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind. (Ag 8 1896); HOLY GHOST BULLETIN, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1896-7).

Locations: Not in ULS. The archives of St. Mary's College have 2 complete sets and single copies; PPCh: (1-40, almost complete, partly bd.).

WICHITA

It belonged to the diocese of Leavenworth, getting its first pastor in 1882 only one church. It became a diocese for Southern Kansas in 1887, having a bishop in 1888, when it had three churches, and in 1891:4 or 5 priests; also Sisters of St. Joseph active in teaching. The first secular paper was only published in 1870. Ayer listed in 1904: 24,671 inhabitants with 10 secular papers and the CATHOLIC ADVANCE.

— CATHOLIC MONTHLY AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOL ADVOCATE, Kingman is probably destined for Wichita.

DIOCESAN NEWS (Ja 20 - N 1888)

This supposed to be "Catholic:lc" weekly, then monthly (?news) paper was really published for about nine months; no publisher or editor was found nor do we know its founder's intentions. Besides title and date one thing is sure, it was banned from the diocese of Wichita by Bishop Fink of Leavenworth on S 6 1888, its writing cited "as the irresponsible work of a crank." The notice was at that date printed in St. Louis' CHURCH PROGRESS. Wondering why Bishop Fink of Leavenworth had banned it, we found out that the new diocese of Wichita (1887) had to wait a year for its bishop; Bishop John J. Hennessy was only consecrated in November 1888. Consequently the start of the DIOCESAN NEWS was not that of an official organ, being done with originally good or bad intentions in a "struggling diocese...with about 800 Catholics out of 25,000 inhabitants" (Moeller, p.62).

Details: None known.

Sources: Ka. State Hist. Soc.'s lists of newspapers..., 1916, p.287: under "short lived" papers, and verified by a letter (1951) of a librarian from St. Benedict's Abbey, Atchison. Also Fr. P. Beckman, OSB the historian from the Abbey wrote he never was able to see a copy of it.

Locations: Not in AN.

— SCHOOL JOURNAL of Newton is probably destined for Wichita

KANSAS STATE

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- Graves Wm. W. Graves (compiler), HISTORY OF THE KICKAPOO MISSION ... KANSAS, St. Paul, Kansas: 1938.
- HI. SRS. of CH. | HISTORY OF SISTERS OF CHARITY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas City, 1898.
- KANSAS KANSAS, A GUIDE TO THE SUNFLOWER STATE, Federal Writer's Project..., New York: Viking, 1939 (chapter "Journalism").
- KA. STATE HI. S. | THE KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Topeka, published in 1884 (Secretary F.G. Adams), in 1900 (not seen), in 1911 and 1913 (Secretary Geo. W. Martin), in 1916, then annually (Secretary Wm. E. Connelley), 1933 ff. -1950 (Secretary Kirke Mechem) under similar titles such as: LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS... the papers published in the State of Kansas. Especially valuable was the list of 1916 with titles added of all discontinued items since the beginning after the current items of each county with their dates and number of volumes.
- Ka. State Hi. S. TRANSACTIONS - TRANSACTIONS of... A periodical with historical material, e.g. v.9, 1905-6, about Catholic Missions.
- Kinsella Rev. Thomas H. Kinsella, A CENTURY OF CATHOLICITY IN KANSAS, 1822-1922; THE HISTORY OF OUR CRADLE LAND, Kansas City, 1921.
- Moeder Rev. John M. Moeder, JCD, EARLY CATHOLICITY IN KANSAS AND HISTORY OF THE DIOCESE OF WICHITA (1887), Wichita, Kansas: Diocesan Chancery Office, 1937.
- Pekari Rev. Matthew A. Pekari, HISTORY OF ST. CATHERINE'S PARISH, Catherine, Kansas, 1876 (giving a good picture of foreigners, esp. Rom.-Cath. German Russians).

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KANSAS STATE

LETTERS:

Ka. State His. Soc.'s Research Director, F.R. Blackburn and Secretary Kirke Mechem (1951);
Rev. Peter Beckman, OSB, of St. Benedict's Abbey, Atchison (1951);
the archivist of St. Mary's College, St. Marys, Kansas;
Sr. M. Florence, OSB, Mt. St. Scholastica College, Atchison (1951).

HOLDINGS IN THE STATE:

KAM: the ABBEY STUDENT (some).
KAS: its ABEY STUDENT (complete); CATH. VISITOR, etc (incomplete).
KHi: CATH. VISITOR, etc., vls. 1-15 (-1895) and film; SCHOOL JOURNAL (complete); DER WESTERN ANZEIGER, Emporia, 1888-92 (complete).
St. Mary's College, St. Marys, Kans., its DIAL (complete).

ALPHABETICAL TABLE

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time
1	E	Abbey Student	Atchison	q mo q	sch-p	lc	D 1891-Ja 1930
2	E	Benedictine Almanac	Atchison	ann	cal	1b	1898-?
-		Catholic, Leavenworth, see	Olathe				
3	E	Cath.Monthly...	Kingman ?Wichita?	mo	mag educ	lc	1892-1893
-		Cath. Visitor, Leavenworth, see	Olathe				
4	E	Colored Orphan	Leavenworth	q	mag	lc	My 1883-Jl 1888
	G	(Negerkind edit.)	Houston, Tex.	mo			Ag 1888-1895
	E	Col. Orph. Boy	Independence, Tex				1895-1909
		(Das heimathlose Negerkind, both Independence, Texas)					1895-1904
5	E	The Dial	St. Marys	mo bi-m	sch-p	lc	F 1890-F 1930
6	E	Diocesan News	Wichita	w mo		lc	Ja 20-N 1888 "banned"
-		Kansas Catholic, Kansas City, Kans.	see			Olathe: Visitor	
-		Kansas Catholic, Leavenworth, Kans.	see			Olathe: Visitor	
-		Kansas City Catholic, Kansas City, Kans.	see			Olathe: Visitor	
-		Kansas City Catholic, Kansas City, Mo.	see			Olathe: Visitor	
7	G	Das Negerkind	Leavenworth	q	mag	1lc	My 1883-Jl 1888
		(q.v. Colored Orphan)		mo			
-		Das heimathlose Negerkind, Independence (Houston), Texas					Ag 1888-1904
8	E	School Journal	Newton ?Wichita?	mo	mag educ	lc	O 1891-O 1893
-		The Visitor, Leavenworth, see	Olathe				

KANSAS STATE

ALPHABETICAL TABLE cont.

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time
9	E	The Visitor	Olathe	mo	?n	lc	My 1882-S 4 1884
		Cath.Visitor		w	n		S 18 1884-Mr 12 1885
		Catholic	Leavenworth				Mr 19 1885-Jl 1 1886
		Kansas Catholic					Jl 8 1886-0 6 1892
		Kansas City Cath.	Kansas City, Ka				0 13 1892-1895 and
		Kansas City Cath.	Kansas City, Mo.				1895-My 12 1898
10	G	Western Anzeiger	Emporia	mo	n	lc	My, few weeks 1888
		Die Zeitung					My 1888-1892
-		Die Zeitung, Emporia,	see	Western Anzeiger			

STATISTICAL CONCLUSION:

<u>Number:</u>	10 items	=10
<u>Language:</u>	8 in English, 2 in German	=10
<u>Places:</u>	Atchison:2; Emporia:1; Kansas City:-; Kingman:1; Leavenworth:2; Newton:1; Olathe:1; St. Marys:1; Wichita:1	=10
<u>Frequency:</u>	weekly:2; monthly:5; quarterly:2; annual:1;	=10
<u>Type:</u>	newspaper:3; magazine:4; 2 educational, school-p.:2; calendar:1;	=10
<u>Catholicity:</u>	all of them "Catholic by purpose", inofficial(lc); one of them "banned" by its bishop.	=10

One English and one German periodical was written for "Colored" children.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

	1880	1890	1900
	01234567890	1234567890	
Visitor, Ol.+Leav., My 1882-Mr 84	XXX		
Cath. Visitor, Ol.+Leav., Mr 1885	X		
The Catholic, Ol. + Leav., Mr 1885-86	XX		
Kansas Catholic, Kans. City, 1886-92	XXXXXXX		
Kansas City Catholic, 0 1892-My 12 98		XXXXXXX	
Colored Orphan, Leav., My 1883-88	XXXXXX		
(Houston and Independence, Texas, 1888-1908)		XXXXXXXXXXXX-1909)	
Negerkind, Leav., My 1883-Jl 88	XXXXXX		
(Houston and Independence, Texas 1888-1904)		XXXXXXXXXXXX-1909)	
Diocesan News, Wichita, Ja 20-N 1888		X	
Western Anzeiger, Emp., My 1888		X	
Die Zeitung, My 1888-92		XXXXX	
Dial, St. M., F 1890-Fall 1930		XXXXXXXXXX-1930	
School Journal, New., 0 1891-0 1893		XXX	
Abbey Student, Atch., D 1891-Je 1930		XXXXXXXXXX-1930	
Catholic Monthly..., Kingman, 1892-93		XX	
Bened. Almanac, Atch., 1898-?			X-?

CONCLUSION:

Kansas began rather late with its first newspaper in 1882, changed its place three times, its title five times to reach an age of 17 years. Two connected monthly magazines remained in the state six years to move to Texas. The Diocesan News beginning without permission, was forbidden within a year (1888). Also in that year began the only German paper. 40 years old became The Dial, a school-paper. The School Journal, an educational magazine, may be the same or continued by the Catholic Monthly..., published in their small places to be destined for Wichita. 39 years old became the second school-paper, Abbey Student, while from the last item of the Abbey press the age is not known.

"FIRSTS": THE VISITOR of Olathe in My 1882 was THE FIRST CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER, then still monthly, in KANSAS.

The same paper, as THE CATHOLIC of Olathe and Leavenworth on S 18 1884 had become THE FIRST CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in Kansas.

THE COLORED ORPHAN and its German edition, DAS NEGERKIND, Leavenworth, in My 1883 were the FIRST CATHOLIC MONTHLY MAGAZINES in Kansas.

"OLDEST": Two different school-papers, THE ABBEY STUDENT, Atchison, and THE DIAL, St. Marys, reached the age of 39, resp. 40 years.

"CURRENT": None.

M A I N E

Augusta	Portland
Biddeford	Sanford
Lewiston	Waterville

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: MAINE

- The coast of later Maine was known to many explorers. Earliest settlers coming in 1606, were handicapped during the wars between the English and French, and the Indians, also. Priests came mostly from Quebec on missions to the Indians, even found an Indian parish in 1688. However not much was left when in 1797 Father Cheverus and in 1825 Bishop Fenwick from Boston visited Maine's Catholics. From 1822 onward churches were built, the first in Portland, in 1839.
- Maine, since 1820 a state of the Union, with a population of 96,544 in 1790, had grown to 583,034 in 1850. The number of Catholics, too. Portland needed two more churches, and smaller places their first church and more priests served them.
- A Diocese of Portland was created in 1854 for Maine and New Hampshire together, both together had 8 churches and 6 priests for 40,000 Catholics, growing to 50,000 in 1869. The first bishop was Davis William Bacon (1855-74), in the difficult times of Knowthingism and the Civil War, interrupting many efforts. Maine's Catholics were mainly Irish, poor ones, especially arriving in 1847; then French-Canadians, esp. between 1860-80, looking for work in the mills and factories. Augusta, the state capital, had had a pastor in 1833, a church in 1850, one later still in 1890; Biddeford's first mass was said in 1848, a church built in 1853 and a French one in 1875; Lewiston with only few Catholics in 1845, rapidly counted more for two churches in 1858, and in 1872 a French one; Portland, after the first church in 1839, had 3 more in 1847, the cathedral in 1855; Waterville had a chapel in 1847, a church in 1853; and for 13 other places there was for each a church or at least priests.
- Bishop Bacon died in 1874, was followed in 1875 by James Augustine Healy (-1900). The Church was still weak in 1880, Catholic newspapers in Boston brought also the news for Maine: the SACRED HEART REVIEW and the CATHOLIC OBSERVER, for the Irish THE PILOT. The French EMIGRE CANADIEN of Biddeford and the Portland CATHOLIC SENTINEL were too shortlived (1870,1873) to replace them.

AUGUSTA, Me.

1884 In 1884 New Hampshire was made an independent diocese, the Diocese of Portland comprised only the entire state of Maine. In 1890 one counted 71,000 Catholics, having 67 churches and 65 priests; in 1899: 96,000 with 90 churches and 80 priests, when the entire population of the state had grown to 694,480. In Maine there lived few Catholic foreigners, and they did not establish any Catholic periodical publications. See the Chronological Table to realize the attempts made with only two surviving French papers as result in 1900.

AUGUSTA

the state Capital had still in 1899 only one Catholic church, Ayer, in 1904, gives 11,683 inhabitants, having 8 secular papers.

CELTIC MIRROR (1879-80/?81; 1895-99?)

It was an Irish, "Cath.:lc", monthly magazine, which was started in 1879* and lasted with v.1, perhaps v.2 to 1880 or 1881; it was not

*THE ILLUSTRATED CELTIC MONTHLY, New York, in its v.2 (1879), p.522, announced it: "In 1880 there will be three new Irish literary periodicals...the Cath. Mirror, Augusta, Me., a bright little monthly (it must have existed in 1879!), Thomas F. Murphy the publisher...". The MAINE BUSINESS DIRECTORY lists it in 1880, Ayer, too. The same "MONTHLY" says in its v.3 (1880) p.397: "THE CELTIC MIRROR...is prosperous...choice of tales, sketches, biographies and poetry, all of Irish feeling, only one dollar."

listed anymore after 1881 until Ayer, and Batten listed it again in 1897, again with Thomas F. Murphy as editor, the Celtic Publishing Co. as publisher, as established in 1896. About this latter date Rev. Lucey believes it to be in 1895 (but he did not mention it as a continuation of the magazine of 1879/80). We found with THE CATHOLIC HOME JOURNAL, Phil., Pa., in v.1 (1897), p.131, under "Exchanges":

"The Celtic Pub. Co., Thomas F. Murphy of Augusta, Me., sends us the initial number of the third volume of the Celtic (magazine), a handsomely printed, illustrated paper, devoted to Irish-Catholic literature: stories, poems and much other interesting matter go to form the contents of this valuable journal among the contributors to which we find names of our best-known and most brilliant Catholic writers. Special features are a Ladies' Department and a piece of music..each month."

AUGUSTA/BIDDEFORD, Me.

We think it possible to take the CELTIC MIRROR of 1895 not as a new monthly, but as its second period. This lasted probably to 1899, when the directories stopped to list it, except the CATH. YEARBOOK with 1903, not reliable with its end-dates.

Details: 1881:\$1.00; 1881:8 pages, 24x36 inches, \$1.00; in 1897: 16 pages, 11x15 inches, 50 cents, circulating 14,000 copies.

Sources: MAINE BUS. DIR. (1880-98); CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1903); Lucey IV, 209; V, 14, and "Cath. Church in Me", p.297; Rowell (1881); Ayer (1897-98); Rowell (1897); Batten (1897); Hoffmann (1898-99); Dauchy (1899); the journals of above.

A "FIRST": The CELTIC MIRROR of Augusta, Me, is in 1879 the FIRST CATHOLIC MAGAZINE in Maine.

Locations: Not in ULS.

BIDDEFORD,

15 m of Portland; in 1899 one church, St. Mary's and one, St. Joseph's, for Canadians with four French priests. Ayer, in 1904, gives a population of 16,145, keeping up 6 papers of which one is La Justice, treated below.

L'AMÉRIQUE (1896-96)

This was a Franco-American, "Cath.:3", daily newspaper, written in French, started in 1896, lasting somewhat more than 2 months, ending in 1896. About its founder and editor Jean-Baptiste Rouillard, a brilliant journalist, full of new ideas, we know that he had founded (see Wi/Ha, Part 10:MASS.) in Massachusetts 5 French papers, except the first, an illustrated monthly, all weeklies: L'UNION CONTINENTALE (1893), L'AIGLE (1895-7), LE COURRIER (1895-95), LE TRICOLEUR (1895-7), and LE RÉVEIL (1895-7). He continued these attempts now in Maine and was not too discouraged to begin in the same year in Lewiston, LA REPUBLIQUE of 1896 (q.v.).

Details: None Known.

Sources: Belisle 36; Tétrault 35, Houle, Ayer (1897); Msgr. Desjardins' letter; Wi/Ha:MASS. pp. 59 (biog), 82, 104, 117, 138.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

L'EMIGRE CANADIEN (My 1-Je 1870)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, written in French, started on My 1 1870 and obliged to cease its publication after six numbers, in Je 1870. It was founded, published and edited by Léon Bossue, "dit Lyonnais" whom we know from LE NATIONAL in Plattsburg, N.Y., then in Lowell, Mass. (see Wi/Ha, in both states), who was ninety years old in 1946, and known as a Catholic and patriotic journalist.

Details: None known.

Sources: Belisle 28; Tétrault 17; Houle; Therriault 106; Wi/Ha: Mass., 96; and N.Y., 112

A "FIRST": L'EMIGRE CANADIEN of Biddeford, Me., was in My 1 1870 the FIRST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER (French) in Maine.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

L'INDEPENDANCE (1893-93)

This Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, written in French, started in 1893 and ended after some weeks in the same year, 1893. It was founded by Urbain-J. Ledoux who began the publication with two young printers from Quebec, Montminy and Ranger. After the paper's failure Ledoux joined the staff of L'OBSERVATEUR, which followed directly in N 1893, also in Biddeford. Msgr. Desjardins in a letter informed us that he remembers him as a Catholic, later known as a social worker, especially in New York.

Details: None known.

Sources: Belisle 35, 176/77; Tétrault 34; Houle; Msgr. Desjardin's letter.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

Biddeford and Sanford, Me.

LA JUSTICE DE BIDDEFORD (My 1896-My 2 1950)
LA JUSTICE DE SANFORD, an edition (1925-?)

This Franco-American, "Catholic:3" (-1921), then "lc" (-1950), was a weekly (1921-24: a semi-weekly) newspaper, written in French, established in My 1896 (Belisle has in his book a facsimile of v.16 in 1911) and lasted until Mr 2 1950. Founder, owner, publisher and editor

BIDDEFORD, Me.

was Alfred Bonneau (who had edited before L'OBSERVATEUR, Biddeford N 1893-My 1896) until he died in 1920. There is a possibility that around 1909 an edition was published for Lewiston, because Hoffman lists a LA JUSTICE then. The paper was from 1905-11 involved in "L'Affaire du Maine", a battle the French priests and schools fought against the bishop's opinion that all Catholics should be united in the use of the English language, with the result that this and some other papers were forbidden for a time. The objectors always had claimed their filial submission to the Church; finally they got some help from Rome.

After Bonneau's death Alvarez Gagné and Francis Langley from Lewiston bought the paper in 1921 and made it a semi-weekly. Soon, in 1922, Joseph-G. Bolduc became the proprietor who also acted as editor. Therriault (p.108) states that in 1925 he founded LA JUSTICE at Sanford, Me. - an edition - "with the aim to spread, to explain, to defend, to popularize the Catholic doctrine." We may assume that the main paper in Biddeford was under his direction of the same: "Catholic:lc" quality (Wynhoven lists it in 1939 as "approved by the bishops of Portland"). It was still a semi-weekly to 1924, then a weekly: "it had one page reserved for local news, printed serious articles as well as interesting reprints from other journals" (Therriault). It celebrated the Golden Jubilee in 1946. Joseph-C. Bolduc died in 1948. His family kept the paper alive: Paul F. Bolduc as editor, Flora Bolduc as publisher; Miss Helena Thivierge is given as publisher, too, as is the Justice Publication Co. until the paper ceased. L'Union de St. Jean-Baptiste announced in Ap/My 1950: "La disparation de trois journaux (Franco-American)...LA JUSTICE, in its 55th year". Politically it had changed from "Republican" (1896) to "non-partisan" (1924-) and ended as "Democratic".

Details: 4 pages, 15x22 inches, \$1.00 (1896-); in 1906: 8 pages; in 1932: \$1.50; in 1948: \$2.00; it circulated in the beginning 600 copies (Ayer, 1904-8); 2,000 (1924), 3,650 (1928), 2,800 (1932), and 3,231 in 1948-50.

Sources: Belisle 216, after 434: facsimile; Tétrault 6; Therriault 108; Houle 123; LA VIE 29, 124; L'Union:Ap/My 1950; Cath. Encyc; "French Catholics in U.S."; CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1904); Wynhoven (1939); CPD Meier (1928-32); CPD Wagner (1942-48); CPD (1950); Baumgartner 55, 95; Ayer (1897-1950); Rowell (1899); L'Etoile, 50th Anniv., 13; Me.BUS.DIR (1898-1903); letters: Th. Martin; Mr. Dane Yorke, librarian of McArthur Library Assoc., Biddeford.

Locations: AN:MeHi:v.4, no 34 (Ja 4 1900); RWoU: O 12 1911

L'OBSERVATEUR (N 1893-My 1896)
same as an edition for Lewiston, Me (1895-96)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, written in French, founded in N 1893; it expired in My 1896. Its founders were J.-S Bourdon and Alfred Bonneau, both came from Lowell, Mass., the latter had been editor of L'ETOILE, there (Ap 1889-93). Bourdon Co. signed as owner, Bonneau was the editor, a Republican, giving the paper that character. Rowell adds to his listing the paper in 1895 and 1896: "printed also an edition for Lewiston", and adds "Edouard Marchand", a second editor, as publisher now L'Observateur Pub. Co., with an office at 227, later 98 Main St. When Urbain-J. Ledoux's L'INDEPENDANCE of Biddeford had expired in 1893, he, a law student, became a contributor to the L'OBSERVATEUR and later the manager of it; Bonneau remained editor to 1896, went then directly to the newly started LA JUSTICE and remained until he died in 1920.

Details: published Thursdays, 4 pages of 18x24 inches, \$1.00. It circulated for the main paper plus the edition 1,500, the lowest 1,200 copies.

Sources: Belisle 35,177; Tétrault 34; Ayer (1896); Rowell (1895,96); Msgr. Desjardins:letter; MAINE BUS. DIR. (1894,95).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

L'OUVRIER CATHOLIQUE * (CATHOLIC WORKER) (1895-96)
*That Ayer has it L'OUVRIER CANADIEN is a mistake

This Franco-American "Catholic:1c", weekly newspaper, written in French, was established in 1895, disappeared in 1896 (not reliable is the CATH. YEARBOOK and also Hoffmann with the end-dates of 1899, resp. 1903). It was founded, owned and published by Pruneau and Haswell, the office in 95 Main St., the editor was Philippe Masson, though Ayer and Rowell have the publishers also as editors.

Details: 4 pages, 18x24 inches, \$1.00. No circulation given.

Sources: Belisle 36, 178; Tétrault 35; CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1903); Ayer (1896); Rowell (1895-96); Hoffmann (1896-99); Msgr. Desjardins:letter.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LEWISTON

had in 1899 two churches and St. Peter with 8 Dominican Frs. to serve here and in other Franco-American communities. Ayer, in 1904 listed 23,761 inhabitants, having 5 papers, one of them the Franco-American MESSENGER.

LE COURRIER DE LEWISTON (Ja-Mr 1885)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, written in French, established in Ja 1885, lasting until March of the same year, 1885. Its founder, proprietor, publisher and editor was Emile-Hyacinthe Tardivel, a lawyer, (see Wi/Ha:MASS.37 and 140 biogr.) who founded in 1884 LE COURRIER DE BOSTON (-1885), was then editor of LE MESSENGER, Lewiston, and later editor-in-chief of LE TRAVAILLEUR of Worcester (1888-1892). He was a Catholic, edited then for many years LA VERITE in Quebec.

Details: published Saturdays, 4 pages, 16x25 inches, \$1.00.

Sources: Belisle 32,176; Tétrault 29; Houle; Rowell (1885); Msgr. Desjardins:letter.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE MESSENGER (Mr 23 1880-1966+*)

*CPD does not list it anymore; is it not judged "Catholic" anymore? the paper itself did not answer us.

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc" (perhaps later "3"), weekly (1891- s-w, 1908- tri-w, Ja 8 1934+ daily) newspaper, written in French. It was started on Mr 23 1880 (not Mr 19, Middleton 1908) and remained a "good journal" (1946), "safeguarding the French language", had become "l'ainé de nos quodidiens" (LA VIE, 1949, p.29). It was founded by J.D.Montmarquet, who is supposed to have "worked with" (not "edited" we believe) LE TRAVAILLEUR, Worcester, Mass. from 1878-80. Co-founder was Dr. Louis-J. Martel, of whom Msgr. Desjardins writes that he was "deeply Catholic and eminent in his profession". We found in THE MAINE BUSINESS DIRECTORY the following: 1881:publisher: Eusèbe Provost & Co.; 1882 + 83: Provost & Montmarquet; in 1884 + 85: Provost & J.-N. L'Heureux; 1886:Provost & Dr. Vannier; 1887: Mariel and Tardivel. For LE MESSENGER in S 1884 a society was established with most of the men named before as publishers, E.-H. Tardivel as editor (see him with LE COURRIER, Lewiston in 1885), it seems only in 1886; he also had become co-proprietor with Dr. Martel and F.-X Belleau. The next editor was L.-A.-L. Desaulniers, then Dr. L.-E.-N. Matte (or Natte?), then F.-X. Belleau. The paper carried the subtitle: "Religion et Nationalité" (acc to a facsimile in Belisle's book, of v.7, S 28 or 29 1887).

LEWISTON, Me.

LE MESSENGER had begun very modestly, lived from the sacrifices of its founders, used in 1884 the office of the English GAZETTE in the Maine St.; it received the subscription list of Dr. L.L. Auger's PROTECTEUR CANADIEN, Great Falls (later Somersworth), N.H., which failed in 1886. Dr. Martel died in 1899. J.-B. Couture bought the paper, got the complete control over it. Its character was more a literary one. Politically it was always independent. Its main purpose was and remained to keep up the French language, especially in the church and the schools with French priests and teachers. The paper became involved in the famous "Affaire du Maine" a complaint against the melting system of the bishop of Portland; LA JUSTICE de Biddeford was involved, too. Both papers were for a time between the years 1905-1911 suspended, when finally the Franco-Americans got some help from Rome. Under Couture the paper progressed to a semi-weekly (1891-), a tri-weekly (1908-) until he felt secure to venture a daily: Ja 8 1934+. Msgr. Desjardins's letter assures us, that the paper was always "Catholic" under Couture's direction. In 1843 Louis Philippe Gagné was the publisher. Couture died in 1843. His son Faust Couture took over. For 1951 we found J.G. Fortin, the editor. On F 9, 1951 a corporation was established of five men (Msgr. Desjardins wrote: all five were Catholics), assuming ownership and control. Ayer is currently listing LE MESSENGER until 1966 with an office at 225 Lisbon St.; in 1966 Romeo T. Boisvert is the editor.

Details: 4 pages, 22x32 inches, \$1.50 up to 1886; 8 pages, 16x24 inches (?1890-); of the daily we do not know; our letter to the office was not answered; the circulation grew from 1300 (1882), 1800 (1886); 2,500 (1890), 3,200 (1906), 4,700 (1924), 5,600 (1933), going down since 1950 to 4,834, in 1966 to 1,775.

Sources: Middleton (1893, 1908); Belisle 174, 205, 434; Tétrault 107; Me. Bus. Dir. (1800-1903, checked in DLC); Benoit 142, 244; Gagnon 20; LA VIE 1949, 29; L'ETOILE, 50th, p.13; CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1904); Hoffmann (1892-99); NCA (1954); Rowell (1882-99); Ayer (1881+); letters: Msgr. Desjardins, Marian B. Rowe of MeHi.

Locations: AN:MeHi:Ja 1 1900 (seems to be lost, but there exists: v.20, no. 82) (Ja 5 1900); AN has two more places. We found HhMA: single issues between 1906 and 1912.

L'OBSERVATEUR OF LEWISTON (1895/96)
 was an edition of same OF BIDDEFORD
 see there (N 1893-My 1896)

LA RÉPUBLIQUE [of 1887] (F 17 - Ag 14 1887-?)
 as an edition of LE COURRIER DE WORCESTER, Mass.

This Franco-American, "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, written in French, was founded on F 17 1887 and ended (acc. to AN) with its 9th issue on Ap 14 1887 (with a questionmark); the

LEWISTON, Me.

original copy checked shows no sign that it is the last, looks still flourishing. This number is one of three which were checked for us: no publisher or editor is marked there; but one checked also the Lewiston Directory with a list of newspapers including: "LA RÉPUBLIQUE, weekly, French, Bélanger Bros* proprietors and

*The Bélanger Bros. (Victor and Louis) were connected mostly as publishers with five other Franco-American papers, between 1881 and 88 in Massachusetts (see Wi/Ha): JOURNAL DE TAUNTON; COURRIER DE WORCESTER (NOUVEAU MONDE), L'ETOILE, Lowell; and see in this volume New Hampshire, Manchester: L'AMI DU PEUPLE, and Rhode Island: COURRIER DE WOONSOCKET.

publishers, 256 Lisbon St. in 1887", not before or after. Since there is no editor known we take it for rather certain that the paper was only another edition to the seven we have already known of LE COURRIER DE WORCESTER, Mass. (see Wi/Ha, :Part 10 MASS., p.129).

Details: 8 pages.

Sources: AN; MeBB's letter by a librarian checking their holdings and the city directory.

Locations: AN:MeBB (not two but three copies)v.1, nos. 1,2,9 (F 17, F 24, Ap 14 1887).

LA RÉPUBLIQUE [of 1896] (D 28 1896-1897)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, established on D 29 1896 and existed for some months, to 1897. Founder and editor was Jean-Baptiste Rouillard, a Catholic, who just had failed with his daily L'AMÉRIQUE in Biddeford (see there all his adventures starting papers. This paper he began together with J.-L.K. Laflame, also editor (see about him LA JUSTICE and LE MESSENGER in Maine, also LE PROGRES and LA TRIBUNE, Woonsocket, R.I.) Rowell gives only the République Co. as publisher and editor. He does not list the paper in his "religious section", but Msgr. Desjardins' letter assures us that Rouillard was a Catholic.

Details: Rowell in 1899: published Fridays, 4 pages, 18x24 inches, \$1.00, circulating less than 1,000 copies.

Sources: Belisle 36, 178; Tétrault 35; Rowell (1899); Msgr. Desjardins' letter; Wi/Ha, Part 10:MASS.59 (biogr), 82, 104, 117, 138.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

PORTLAND

the largest city of the state, the see of the diocese, with the cathedral: Immaculate Conception; in 1899 two other churches. Ayer, in 1904, gives the population with 50,145, 19 secular papers, none Catholic.

THE CATHOLIC AMERICAN (D 7 1895-96)

This "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, probably existed only about a year, D 7 1895-96; it was only once in 1896 listed in the PORTLAND CITY DIRECTORY: its address 199 $\frac{1}{2}$ Middle St., C.W. Eastman. According to the holdings of MeHi, Eastman and Welch were the publishers, the office 4 Oxford Bldg.

Details: v.1, no. 1 17x22 inches large, its price \$1.00 (3¢).

Sources: the Portland City Directory, checked in the Pub. Library and Marion B. Rowe's checking the MeHi copy and describing it.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. MeHi:v.1, no. 1 (D 7 1895).

THE CATHOLIC SENTINEL (1873-73)

It was a "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, established in 1873, probably not lasting long, to 1873. That was in the time of Maine's first bishop D.W. Bacon. Middleton mentioned it as a paper "of general information". Baumgartner, who knew Middleton's collection, must have made a mistake, calling it Catholic "Visitor" for Portland and the same year. In the Chancery one did not have knowledge of the paper.

Details: None known.

Sources: Middleton (1908); Rev. Lucey in "Cath. Church in Maine", remarks on p.298, n.1, that he was not able to discover any information about this paper.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE COLUMBIAN (Ap 1894-1900)

This was a "Catholic:lc" weekly newspaper, established in 1894 (AN has 1894-1900); the PORTLAND CITY DIRECTORY lists it only from 1895-1899; The MAINE BUS. DIR. has it 1898 (99 was not available) in 1900; Ayer lists it still in 1901, and the CATH. YEARBOOK even to 1904,

PORTLAND/SANFORD/WATERVILLE, Me.

always too late in stopping. Nevertheless "1900", very early, is right because MeHi owns Ja 6 1900 (v.6, no. 37) which may be the last; if regularly published no. 1 of each volume would begin in April. According to a fragment of v.5, no.29 (N 5 1898), we received as a gift, we know its subtitle: "Journal of Catholic events, local and general, which interest intelligent people, published in the interest of the Catholics of the State of Maine". We see, it did not intend to be a local paper. Its contents included the Holy Father's intention for November, brought an invented discussion between Mr. Pompous and Mr. Peaceful; an early history of Catholicism in Maine was followed by news, foreign news, the Life of Leo XIII, and about the churches in Maine. The ROSARY magazine mentioned THE COLUMBIAN in 1895, p.331. No publisher or editor was printed on the paper. But the CITY DIRECTORY gave in 1895 and 1896 McGowan & Flaherty (no function), at 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ Exchange St. In 1897-99 there is given instead the proprietor Andrew A. Melvin, whose name was printed in the second checked copy: Ja 6 1900 as managing editor. Msgr. Desjardins in his letter remembered very well that the paper was considered Catholic when he was assistant at the cathedral. Rowell and Ayer list the publisher just as Columbian Pub. Co. and Ayer has it Democratic.

Details: published Saturdays, 8 pages 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ x23 inches, \$2.00 (5¢), circulating less than 1,000 in 1897, in 1899: 1,500.

Sources: AN (1894-1900); CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1904) Lucey IV, 209; Rowell (1899); Ayer (1897-1901); Remington (1900-1); Hoffmann (1896-1900); Msgr. Desjardins: letter; CITY DIRECTORY, Pub. Libr. (1895-99).

Locations: AN:PPChi:1897-1900; MeHi:v.6, no.37 (Ja 6 1900); DCU: v.5, no.29 (N 5 1898).

SANFORD see Biddeford

In 1913 it did not have a church, only a convent; Ayer, in 1904, gives 2,734 inhabitants with 1 secular newspaper, no French one.

WATERVILLE

had in 1898 only one church. Ayer listed in 1904: 9,417 inhabitants with 5 monthlies and 5 weeklies, all English and secular.

LA SENTINELLE (1897-97)

This Franco-American, "Catholic:}", weekly newspaper, written in French, was started in 1897 and lasted about a year. Belisle mentions it twice, he and Tétrault give the same text: published by Dr. Avila O. Boulay (Tétrault has Ovila); Tétrault touches with The Affaire of Maine (p.98) here "L'affaire de la Sentinelle", we suppose like the one of Maine of LA JUSTICE and LE MESSENGER, the paper fought for the French language, French priests and schools, while the bishop wanted to unify with the English language all Catholics of his diocese. Msgr. Desjardins from Waterville has never heard of the paper, but knew Boulay "as an erratic gentleman, a Catholic nevertheless...a paper edited by him could not be anything else but Catholic.

Details: None known.

Sources: Belisle 36,177; Tétrault 35,98: Msgr. Desjardins: letter

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Of real use were only the following books:

- Hatch Louis Clinton Hatch (ed.-in-chief): MAINE, A HISTORY, CENTENNIAL EDITION, 3 vls., NEW YORK: Am.Hist.Society, 1919. In v.III, 779-793: "Religious History" by Edwin Casey Whittemore, and a chapter "Journalism", p.796 ff. None of our titles mentioned.
- Lucey Rev. Wm. L. Lucey, "Some Maine Converts," RACHS: 67, nos.2-4 (1956); also included in his book: THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MAINE, Francestown, N.H., 1957.
- ME.BUS.DIR. The MAINE BUSINESS DIRECTORY, Boston, Mass., Briggs & Co.; we checked in DLS 1871-1903 the chapters on newspapers of each year: very informative.
- Wi/Ha Willging/Hatzfeld, CATH.SERIALS...v.10:MASS:, esp. for French papers and journalists, and Part 14, v.I:New York City; in our text are given the page numbers.
- Young Edmund J.A.Young, "The Diocese of Portland," in Byrne: HIST. OF CATH. CHURCH IN NEW ENGLAND, see General Bibliography.

We checked, rather in vain, other books:

- John S.C.Abbott, The History of Maine, Portland, 1892;
 Joseph Griffin, The Press of Maine, Brunswick, 1872;
 Rosemary Maynard, Checklist of Maine Imprints, M.A.thesis
 Cath.Univ.Washington, D.C. 1950;
 John Clifford Kuhn, a continuation of the latter work, 1950.
 THE MAINE CATHOLIC HISTORICAL MAGAZINE (1913-19).

USEFUL LETTERS we received from:

Miss Eugenia M. Southard, Pub.Lib. Portland, searched really for details we wanted to know.

K.J. Boyer did not only check the originals of the Library of Bowdoin College but consulted also the Lewiston Directory.

Marian B. Rowe checked for us the MeHi's holdings.

Msgr. Desjardins commented each French item we had found and added information out of his experience.

Dr. Th. Martin did the same as secretary of L'Union de St. Jean-Baptiste d'Amérique.

Letters with no result:

From the Chancery in Portland and the Maine State Library in Augusta;

When the PORTLAND SUNDAY TELEGRAM published the Centenary Year edition in 1955, Nov. 6, there was nothing at all said about newspapers, magazines and other Catholic periodicals.

HOLDINGS IN THE STATE OF MAINE:

MeBB:3 issues of La République [of 1896], Lewiston.

MeHi: Le Messenger, Lewiston, 1 or 2 numbers.
La Justice de Biddeford, 1 number.
The Columbian, Portland, 1 number.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE: MAINE

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time
1	F-A	Amérique, L'	Biddeford	d	n	3	1896-96
2	E	Catholic American	Portland	w	n	1c	D 7 1895-96
3	E	Catholic Sentinel	Portland	w	n	1c	1873-73
4	E:Ir	Celtic Mirror	Augusta	mo	mag	1c	1879-80/?81; 1895-99?
5	E	Columbian, The	Portland	w	n	1c	Ap 1894-1900
6	F-A	Courrier de...	Lewiston	w	n	1c	Ja-Mr 1885
7	F-A	Emigré Canadien	Biddeford	w	n	3	My 1-Je 1870
8	F-A	Indépendance	Biddeford	w	n	3	1893-93
-		La Justice de Sanford	see				La Justice de Biddeford
9	F-A	Justice, La-de...	Biddeford	w	n	3	My 1896-My 2 1950
		Justice de Sanford, an edit.	s-w				1925-?
10	F-A	Messenger, Le	Lewiston,	w, s-w	n	1c	Mr 23 1880-
				tri-w, d		3	1966+
11	F-A	Observateur, L'	Biddeford	w	n	3	N 1893-My 1896
		same as an edit. of Lewiston					1895-96
-		L'Observateur	Lewiston	see			same of Biddeford
12	F-A	Ouvrier Catholique	Biddeford	w	n	1c	1895-96
-	F-A	République	Lewiston	w	n	1c	F 17-Ap 14 1887-?
		as an edit of Courrier de Worcester, Mass.	(1880-91)				
13	F-A	République, La	Lewiston	w	n	3	D 28 1896-97
14	F-A	Sentinelle, La	Waterville	w	n	3	1897-97

STATISTICAL CONCLUSION:

Number: 14 and 1 of Massachusetts =15
Language: 4 English, of which one is Irish; 11 are French =15
Places: Augusta: 1 in Eng. Portland: 3 in English
 Biddeford: 6 in French Sanford: 1 ed. see Biddford
 Lewiston: 4+ed., French Waterville: 1 in French =15
Frequency: daily 1(+1 w became a daily)
 weekly 13 (2 w a semi-w, 1 w a tri-w, then a daily
 monthly: 1 =15
 15
Type: newspapers 14; magazine 1; =15
Catholicity: (not an official =la paper)
 by purpose, not official (lc); 7; by national trad.(3): 8 =15

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE: MAINE

	1870	1880	1890	1900
	o123456789o	o123456789o	o123456789o	o123456789o
Emigré Canadien, My 1-Je 1870	Z			
Cath.Sentinel, 1873-73	X			
Celtic Mirror, 1879-81; 95-99		XXX		XXXXX
Messenger, Le, Mr 23 1880-1966+		ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ-		1966+
Courrier de Lewiston, Ja-Mr 1885		Z		
République, La, F 17-A'14 1887		Z		
Indépendance, L', 1893-93			Z	
Observateur, L', N 1893-My 1896			ZZZZ	
Columbian, The, Ap 1894-1900			XXXXXXXX	
Ouvrier Catholique, L', 1895-96			ZZ	
Catholic American, D 7 1895-96			XX	
Amérique, L', 1896-96			Z	
Justice de Biddeford, La, My 1896-My 2 1950			ZZZZZ-	1950
République, La, D 28 1896-97			ZZ	
Sentinelle, La, 1897-97			Z	
La Justice de Sanford, 1925-?				1925-?

CONCLUSION:

It is clear that the Franco-Americans were more interested in writing newspapers than the English speaking Catholics. They also published the FIRST weekly newspaper in 1870, the English followed in 1873; both did not get readers or money enough to continue after a short time. The English:Irish publication of 1879 was the only monthly magazine in Maine, that was 14 years after its first failure---issued again may be due to the perseverance of its publisher; then with some success. Le Messenger of 1880 became the most successful paper of Maine, current in 1966+, not only as a weekly, it climbed up to a s-w, a tri-w, to a daily for long years. Of the other attempts (ten Franco-American, 2 English newspapers) only one, La Justice de Biddeford was published for a time also semi-weekly, remained true to its Catholic principles, and was running to 1950.

FIRSTS:

L'Emigré Canadien of Biddeford was on My 1 1870 the FIRST CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER (French) in Maine.

The Catholic Sentinel of Portland was in 1873 the FIRST CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER (English) in Maine.

OLDEST:

La Justice de Biddeford reached the age of 54 years;
Le Messenger of Lewiston reached the age of 86 years; and

CURRENT:

the same is still published in 1966, going on.

MONTANA

M O N T A N A

= = = = =

Butte

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: MONTANA

- 1742 Probably in 1742 the first explorers saw these mountains; French-Canadian fur traders brought Christianity, later missionaries came; the first mission was established by Father Peter J. Smet
- 1840 in 1840 and others later, until deep into the 19th century. Only when gold was found, miners streamed in, so that Helena was founded, a Catholic first church was built and Montana was made
- 1864 a Territory, all in 1864. Another kind of settlers came in
- 1880 1880 when the Union Pacific Railroad was built, touching Butte, getting a first church; more of worker-settlers remained in Montana after 1891 when the Great Northern railroad was finished crossing the state. Ecclesiastically the territory was included in the Vicariate of Idaho and partly of Nebraska. Episcopal
- 1884 visits occurred seldom: in 1877, 79 and 1882. For Montana in 1884 was created the Diocese of Helena, having a second church and the first enlarged; Sisters were there for a school, hospital and orphanage (to 1890). The first bishop was John B. Brondel.
- 1889 Montana was raised to a state in 1889, Helena the state capital. Only in Ap 1899 Montana saw its first Catholic newspaper, the MONTANA CATHOLIC, started in Butte. The diocese counted in
- 1903 1903: 50,000 Catholics, 53 priests, 65 churches. When bishop Brondel died in 1904, a second diocese of Great Falls was established. Since 1870 the Montana Catholics read The CATHOLIC SENTINEL of Portland, Ore. and since 1899 besides their own paper also the INTERMOUNTAIN CATHOLIC of Salt Lake City, Utah, which carried a column for Montana. As Catholic foreigners can be named the Italians, Austrians and Bulgarians; but they were too few to create a paper in their native language.

BUTTE

was founded because gold and silver was found there; in 1899 it had one church, a school and a station. Ayer, in 1904, listed for it 30,470 inhabitants having 9 secular papers and one Catholic, the following:

MONTANA CATHOLIC (Ap 2 1899-1906)

It was a "Catholic:lc" weekly newspaper, founded on Ap 2 1899 (the date given by the Chancery); it lasted to 1906 (see the holdings; Ayer with 1907: it means 1906, too). Its editor, publisher and manager was Frank M. Sullivan. In the last year, probably (acc. to Ayer:1907) another editor and publisher was given: Mr. and Mrs. R.P. O'Brien. Hoffmann's Cath.Directory did not list it, but his first paper of Montana was recorded for 1906: THE NEW NORTHWEST, Great Falls, and also a Croatian monthly: KRAPRIVA, which changed in 1910 from Great Falls to Butte.

Details: a Saturday-paper, 8 pages, 15x22 inches, \$2.00; circulation given the first time in 1901:less than 1,000 by Rowell, but in the same year with 3,000 by Remington and 3,200 by Ayer; the latter for 1904-6:3,000.

Sources: Remington (1900); Dauchy (1901); Ayer (1901-7); Rowell (1901-6); the letter from the chancery by Rev. Sullivan gave us dates and holdings.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS; MtHC(S 22 1899-Ap 14 1900); MtHi:Ag 4 1900-1906).

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY: MONTANA

- Curley Rev. Edward P. Curley, ORIGINE AND PROGRESS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MONTANA, MA thesis of the Cath.Univ. of America, Washington,D.C., 1926
- Pauvelyn Rev. Cyril Pauvelyn, "Beginnings of the Church of Montana" in ACTA ET DICTA(St. Paul, Minn.) 5,2(Jl 1918).
- Palladino L.B.Palladino,S.J., INDIAN AND WHITE IN THE NORTH WEST; A HISTORY OF CATHOLICITY IN MONTANA, Baltimore:Murphy, 1894.
- LETTERS: Only one of different letters gave us dates and holdings: Rev. J.J.Sullivan, Chancery office of Helena, Montana.

HOLDINGS IN THE STATE:

MtHC:Montana Catholic:S 22 1899-Ap 14 1900; MtHi:Ag 4 1900-1906.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE: only this:

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time
1	E	Montana Catholic	Butte	w	n	lc	Ap 2 1899-1906

N E B R A S K A

Elba
Omaha

Orleans
Westpoint

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: NEBRASKA

- Expeditions had passed the country in the 18th century. French Creoles from the South and French Canadians from the North had lived temporarily with the Indians. The U.S. purchased that part from France in 1803, made it a territory (1854), a state in 1867, 1803
1838 Lincoln the capital. Jesuit missionaries visited Nebraska (1838);
1850 it was made a Vicariate Apostolic (1850) for about 300 Catholic families, served by the Frs. James O'Gorman, then James O'Connor (Groghan,5). Settlers were first soldiers after the Civil War, then remaining railroad workers (Union Pacific Railroad, 1863). The Catholics were the Irish and also many Germans coming by boat and railroad from Boston and Pennsylvania; the Irish founded
1866 in 1866 their Hibernian Benevolent Society, for the Germans
1870 parishes were established, in 1870 a Catholic orphanage was founded, in 1871 for the Czechs a newspaper was published,
1885 financed by the railroads. In 1885 Fr. James O'Connor became the first bishop of the Diocese of Omaha (a second diocese of Lincoln in 1887). The KANSAS CATHOLIC (Leavenworth) was from 1886-95 also destined for Nebraska. Then Poles arrived. A Catholic benefactor founded a Catholic College in Omaha (1879), the later Creighton University in charge of Jesuit Fathers.
1883 Only in 1883 the first Catholic newspaper, Irish (WESTERN CELT), dared to be published, other shortlived periodical publications followed to the end of the century, handicapped also by anti-
1899 Catholic papers e.g. the Omaha AMERICA (1891-1903). In 1899 great progress can be seen nevertheless: the number of 87,000 Catholics in the two dioceses, served by 169 priests. Only in 1903 a permanent Catholic paper was founded: TRUE VOICE, successfully current in 1966+.

ELBA

was in 1887 not yet listed as a place with a church or a priest. In 1899 there existed a St. Joseph's church with Rev. S. Jazsozynski as pastor and a St. Stanislas' Mission. It seemed to be a Polish colony in which the following paper was published.

GAZETA POLSKA W NEBRASCA (1887-1900)

This Polish, "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, was established in 1887 for the state of Nebraska and lasted to 1900. It was founded and edited by Rev. Dr. Zdzisław Łuczycki (in Zie, 48 and 257 of slightly different spelling) who lived not in Elba but in Manitowoc, Wis.; he is listed there as a pastor of St. Mary's church in 1889 where he had started 3 magazines, WSZYSTOKO PREZEZ JEZUSA I MARJI (1887-1890), DZWON (1891) and GOSC (1892), all supporting charitable institutions for his compatriots; with the Nebraska paper, he probably wanted to help the Poles in that state, who in 1887 were still without a priest, in danger of losing their faith. He must have had assistant editors because Ayer and Rowell list for 1889 and 1889/90 respectively: Leon Jeżowski and J.P. Wróński. Kruszka strangely judged that the Gazeta did not go beyond the "local" level; the title says that it intended to be at least "state-wide"; he also believed it to be the only paper in the "city"; we explained above what a small place Elba has been in that time. As publisher of the paper was not given a name only "an" association.

Details: 4 pages, 16x22 inches, \$1.00; no circulation figures.

Sources: Ayer (1889); Rowell (1889,90); Zie 18, 257; Kr V,13; Osada 22; Ol 78.

A "FIRST": THE GAZETA POLSKA W NEBRASCE of Elba was in 1887 the FIRST POLISH CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in Nebraska.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

OMAHA

being the See of the Vicar Apostolic (1850), of a Bishop (1885), an archbishop (1945); see histor. Background; Ayer, in 1904, lists for the city 102,555 inhabitants, having 37 newspapers, of which was a newly (1903) founded Catholic paper: TRUE VOICE.

CAECILIA (1874-1966//)

Dayton, Ohio, Milwaukee, Wis., etc. (1874-1957)
Omaha, Nebr. (1957-1966//)

This German, later English, "Catholic:2(music)", monthly (quarterly) magazine was established in Dayton, Ohio, moved to 10 different places in different states. Its founder was Professor Johannes Singenberger at the St. Francis Seminary, Wis, in F 1874. In F 1957 it was transferred to Omaha with its v.84, no. 1. Its subtitle was now: "a review of Catholic Church Music"

and contains articles plus a supplement music sheet. Now Dom Ermin Vitry was its editor emeritus; Rev. Frances Schmitt with six contributors were the editors. The quarterly had the approbation of the archbishop of Nebraska. The "Society of St. Caecilia" (Paul Sing) was the publisher. In 1966 the CAECILIA ended, was incorporated into the SACRED MUSIC, by Rev. I.J. Purta OSB, Boystown, Neb.

Details: \$3.00.

Sources: see Dayton or Milwaukee; we saw the last copies of Omaha. (1957ff).

Locations: many entries in ULS, ULS,S also a complete set with the music firm McLaughlin & Reilly Co., Boston.

CENTRAL CHRONIK (1897-?1903)

This German, "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, written in German, was established in 1897 when Hoffmann begins to list it (we can not accept the date of "1884" given by Ayer in 1901 and 1902). Its editor and publisher was John P. Mueller. We trust its being "Catholic" because Hoffmann lists it in his Catholic Directory, though Ayer has the paper not in his "religious" section of papers. Rev. G. Timpe (see General Bibliography) believed it existed only with 3 issues, but given no source to this statement. Hoffmann's listing to 1903, for seven years, may be too long. The "CENTRAL" CHRONIK was listed by Ayer as a "local" paper, though the work "Central" shows the tendency to cover a larger area. Ayer has it politically Democratic.

Details: Thursdays, 8 pages, 6x23 inches, \$2.00, circulation in 1900 and 1901: 2,000 copies.

Sources: Ayer (1897-1902); Hoffmann (1897-1903); Enzlberger; Timpe 31 and letter; Arndt-Olson 290.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

KATHOLISCHES WOCHENBLATT UND DER LANDMANN

see Chicago, Ill. (O 1859+) for KATH.WO.;
see there, too, with it: DER LANDMANN of Milwaukee (1922-);
in Omaha, Nebr.: K.WO UND D.L. (S 4 1891-1958)

The KWo was a German, "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper in Chicago (O 1859-) and DL was an agricultural paper in Milwaukee of 1922, see their history Wi/Ha..., ILLINOIS, 66-69. There the KWo's founder was Franz Xaver Brandecker, sr. who had earlier

worked with the Catholic WAHRHEITSFREUND in Cincinnati. He was the proprietor of the KWO, became its publisher and editor in 1863. The paper circulated in 1869 in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri, "developing the religious spirit and conduct" (subtitle), a "truly Catholic attitude"; it had the approbation of the archbishop of Chicago. Brandecker died in 1880, his son Franz Xaver, jr., became owner and publisher; up to 1900 F.P. Kenkel was the editor (who later was with the Central Verein in St. Louis), then George Schleyer. Shortly before Brandecker, jr.'s death, Valentine Joseph Peter purchased the paper in 1930 and also the Milwaukee DL in 1932, continuing both for their cities in Omaha with his Tribune Pub. Co., the first as a family weekly and the second for farmers. Only on S 4 1841 he united both under the combined title, his office in Omaha at 1937 Irving Park Rd. V.J. Peter signed as publisher and was editor-in-chief. He assured us in a letter (1952) that he wants to keep the Catholic papers of his newspaper-chain, mostly German papers, true to their faith.

After 1858, when he was replaced by his son, William A. Peter, who owned in 1966 still five other papers, had his office at 2002 N 16th St.; we were able to see some of the KWO UND DL and found that the paper (current in 1866) is in no way anymore "Catholic", wherefore we did not treat it after that year of 1958.

Details: 8 pages, 17x22, \$4.00, circulation in 1858: 6,000.

Sources: see with Chicago; and NCA (1954); Ayer (1880+); Arndt-Olson, 292; CPD (-1948); letter from V.J. Peter (1951 and 1952); Willging/Hatzfeld (see Gen. Bibliogr.) Part III: Illinois, 66-69.

Locations: ULS; ULS, S: IU and NNHi: only single copies; UL of Cath. West: CFF, SCP, OMA, OMAW, OMS, WGU, WSM, all with a number of different volumes. The Omaha office will have the last years.

MESSENGER OF ST. VINCENT'S UNION (Ap 1897-1907)

This "Catholic:lc", quarterly magazine was listed in Hoffmann's Catholic Directory as existing from 1897-1907. Sr. M.E. Groghan (see Spec. Bibliogr.) gives p.102, note 27, the MESSENGER, v.1, no 1 of Ap 1897 as source but does not say anything about the magazine itself. The St. Vincent's Union probably was its editor and publisher, its purpose a charitable one. We found in Omaha only a St. James Orphanage and Protectory, and a House of the Good Shepherd for those years. There exists "Der Waisenvater" (q.v., listed for Westpoint and Omaha by Hoffmann for exactly the same number of years: 1897-1907.

Was this perhaps a German edition of the English MESSENGER? Or had both independently the same purpose? for the same or for two different institutions?

Details: none known.

Sources: Hoffmann (1997-1907); Groghan, p.102, note 27; Lucey IV 209, 223, note 57.

Locations: Not in ULS.

OMAHA WAISENVATER (Arndt-Olson, 295)

see DER WAISENVATER, Westpoint, Nebr.

WESTERN CELT (1883-85)

It was an Irish, "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, established in 1883 and listed by Rowell in 1884 and in Ayer until 1885; in the latter an advertisement, p.868, gives it as a "national paper for the Irish in Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota, Wyoming, West Iowa", Catholic in tone. Its publishers and editors were Gearont & Hossard.

Details: 8 pages, 30x44 inches, \$2.00, circulation 3,000 copies in 1884.

Sources: Rowell (1884), Ayer (1884,85,there also p.868).

A "FIRST": The WESTERN CELT of Omaha was in 1883 the FIRST (Irish) CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in Nebraska.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

WESTERN CHRONICLE (1895-J1 1898;-1901)

see first WESTERN RECORD (1891-95)

This was a "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, established in 1895, probably continuing the WESTERN RECORD (1891-95). In 1896 Rowell gives as editor Rev. P.F. McCarthy, the Chronicle Printing Co. as publisher for the local paper, with an office at 114 N 15th St. — H.J. Desmond, owner of a chain of papers, the main paper being the CATHOLIC CITIZEN in Milwaukee, Wis. published all by the Citizen Co. in Milwaukee. He purchased the WESTERN CHRONICLE in J1 1898, taking over its subscription list and published it for Omaha until 1901; we found it listed by Dauchy to this date. We did not find a local editor besides Desmond, the editor-in-chief.

OMAHA/ORLEANS, Nebr.

Details: published Saturdays (1896), Fri (1898-1901), 16 pages of 11x14 inches (1896), 8 pages of 15x22 inches (1898/99), \$1.25, circulating in 1898: 1350, in 1899:1500, in 1901:1,000 copies.

Sources: Hoffmann (1896-99), Dauchy (1898-1901) Ayer (1898,99) Rowell (1896-98), Lucey IV, 209.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

WESTERN RECORD (1891-95)

followed by WESTERN CHRONICLE (1895-1901)

It was a "Catholic:lc" (listed in Cath.Directory), weekly newspaper, established in 1891 and the last time listed by Hoffmann in 1895. It seems to have been continued by the Western Chronicle in the same year. Rowell gave in 1893 P.A.O'Keefe and John P. Rowan as editors and publishers.

Details: published Saturdays, 8 pages (1892), 12 pages (1893-) of 18x24 inches, \$2.00, circulating 2,000 copies in 1893.

Sources: Hoffmann (1893-95); Rowell (1893); Ayer (1892); Batten (1892); Eureka(1893).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

ORLEANS

belonging to the Diocese of Lincoln, had in 1898 one church and a Mission Station, still the same in 1916. Ayer, in 1904, lists 656 inhabitants, one secular newspaper. Orleans is situated somewhat more West than the center of the state.

CATHOLIC LEADER (1895-99)

It was a "Catholic:lc" semi-monthly magazine, established acc. to Rowell and Ayer in 1895, listed by Rowell and Dauchy to 1899. Rev. L. J. Harrington was its editor and publisher.

Details: 12 pages of 11x16 inches, \$1.00, circulating 1,000 copies.

Sources: Dauchy (1897-99); Rowell (1896-99); Ayer (1896); LuceyIV 208, note 23.

A "FIRST": The CATHOLIC LEADER of Orleans was in 1895 the FIRST CATHOLIC MAGAZINE in Nebraska.

Locations: Not in ULS.

WESTPOINT

belonged to the diocese of Omaha; In 1898 Very Rev. J. Ruesting, VF, was pastor of the Assumption church; only in 1916 the Cath. Directory lists a St. Joseph's Home for the Aged with Rt. Rev. Ruesting as chaplain, not an orphanage or protectory. Ayer gives in 1904: 1,800 inhabitants, having two secular English papers and one German.

DER WAISENVATER or OMAHA WAISENVATER (FATHER OF THE ORPHANS)(1897-1907)

This was a German, "Catholic:lc", quarterly magazine, written in German, for a charitable purpose, published by Msgr. Joseph Rüssing, pastor of Westpoint, as we know by letter from V.J.Peter, owner of the Omaha KATHOLISCHES WOCHENBLATT. He states that Msgr. Rüssing, who died in 1933, was the founder of an orphanage (we suppose in or near Omaha acc. to its second title) and of a Home for the Aged in Westpoint; he thinks also that the magazine did not last long. The pastor of today does not know of the magazine.

Details: None known.

Sources: Hoffmann (1897-1907); Arndt-Olson listed it as two publications in Omaha and Westpoint; letter from V.L.Peter.

Locations: Not in ULS.

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| Kozlowski | Sr. Mary Concordia Kozlowski, OSF, ANASTASIUS CZECH AND THE POLES IN NEBRASKA, MA thesis of Creighton Univ., Omaha, 1931. |
| Martin | Sr. M. Aquinata Martin, OP, THE CATHOLIC CHURCH ON THE NEBRASKA FRONTIER, 1854-85, Thesis, Cath.Univ. of America, Washington, D.C., 1937. |
| Murphy | Francis A. Murphy, THE FOUNDATION AND EXPANSION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN NEBRASKA, MA thesis of the Univ. of Nebraska, date? |
| Wi/Ha | E.P.Willging and H.Hatzfeld, CATHOLIC SERIALS..., Part 3: ILLINOIS, pages given in the text of Nebraska. |

NEBRASKA

Letters: Rev. Georg Timpe (see General Bibliogr.) wrote about CENTRAL CHRONIK.

Mr. V.J.Peter, Omaha, still living in 1951 and 1952, about his KATHOLISCHES WOCHENBLATT and other GERMAN periodicals.

HOLDINGS IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA:

None of the libraries asked for information in Omaha and Lincoln answered. We found no holdings at all. We suppose that the office of the CAECILIA in Omaha will have at least the last years prior to 1966.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE: NEBRASKA

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time
-	E(G)	Caecilia	Dayton, Ohio	music			(1874+)
			Omaha	q	mag	2	(1857-1965//)
1	E	Catholic Leader	Orleans	s-mo	mag	lc	1895-99
2	G	Central Chronik	Omaha	w	n	lc	1897-?1903
3	Pol	Gazeta Polska w Nebrasca	Elba	w	n	lc	1887-1900
-	G	Katholisches Wochenblatt and Omaha	Der Landmann, Chicago	(1859-)			
			w	n	lc	\$ 4	1941-1958*
							*lost its Catholicity
4	E	Messenger of St. Vincent's Union	Omaha	q	mag	lc	Ap 1897-1907
-		Omaha Waisenvater	see	Der Waisenvater			
5	G	Der Waisenvater also Omaha Waisenvater	Westpoint	q	mag	lc	1897-1907
6	E:Ir	Western Celt	Omaha	w	n	lc	1883-85
7	E	Western Chronicle	Omaha	w	n	lc	1895-Jl 98;-1901
8	E	Western Record	Omaha	w	n	lc	1891-95

STATISTICAL CONCLUSION:

Number: 8 established in Nebraska; 2 from other states =10
Language: English:6 (of them 1 Irish); 1 Polish; 3 German =10
Places: Elba:1; Omaha:7; Orleans:1; Westpoint:1 =10
Frequency: weekly:6; semi-monthly:1; quarterly:3 =10
Type: newspaper:6; magazine:4(one music); =10
Catholic: by purpose (inofficial)(lc):9; by attitude(2):1. =10

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NEBRASKA

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE: NEBRASKA

	1880	1890	1900	curr
	o123456789o	o123456789o	o123456789o	
Western Celt, Om, 1883-85	XXX			
Gazeta Polska w Nebraska Elba, 1887-1900		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		
Western Record, Om, 1891-95		XXXXX		
Catholic Leader, Orl, 1895-99		XXXXX		
Western Chronicle, Om, 1895-1901		XXXXXX-1901		
Central Chronik, Om, 1897-?1903		XXXX-?1903		
Messenger of St. Vincent's Union, Om., 1897-1907		XXXX-1907		
Der Waisenvater, Westpoint, 1897-1907 or Omaha Waisenvater		XXXX-1907		
Later to Nebraska: Katholisches Wochenblatt...			(S 4 1941-58)	
Caecilia			(1957-1966//)	

CONCLUSION:

The year of 1883 is rather late for a first periodical publication and this WESTERN CELT is Irish, therefore not an English weekly newspaper for everyone; such a paper is the WESTERN RECORD of 1891, which was not able to live longer than 4 or 5 years, but it is - acc. to time - continued by the WESTERN CHRONICLE some years into the next century. The Catholic Leader is only a magazine. All the other attempts are for special purposes or created by foreigners. The Polish GAZETA with 14 years had the greatest success, the German newspaper did not last seven years. The two "old" papers (Kath. Wochenblatt...was in 1958: 99 years old, and the Caecilia lasted to 1966: 92 years old) came only some years ago to Nebraska and do not count for this state.

FIRST: The Irish WESTERN CELT of Omaha was in 1883 the FIRST CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in Nebraska.

OLDEST: There is not a real "old" paper, 14 years only for the GAZETA POLSKA w NEBRASCA.

CURRENT: There is no current paper.

N E V A D A

has no 19th century periodical publication.

Why? ---Nevada was still nameless in 1825. Its earliest settlers came between 1850 and 1860, few hundreds, grew then to 6,857 in 1860 (Nevada a state in 1864), to 62,226 in 1880, mostly miners, declined even to 42,325 in 1904, then doubled to 1910.

Catholic churches were built from 1861 following, 1871 one in Reno; different parts of the state belonged to different neighboring dioceses. In 1906: around 9,000 Catholics lived in Nevada consisting of people who had come from other states. In 1904 there were published in the state 33 secular papers. We know that the INTER-MOUNTAIN CATHOLIC of Salt Lake City, Utah, carried a column for Nevada, but this paper was only established in 1899, lasted to 1920. One of its editors, Rev. Robert J. Dwyer became later bishop of Reno.

We searched in vain in A CHECKLIST OF NEVADA PRINTS, 1859-1890, Chicago:Historical Records Survey, 1939; in vain in H.H.Bancroft, HISTORY OF NEVADA, 1540-1888; even in vain in the book of the first bishop of Nevada (the diocese of Reno of 1931), Thomas K. Gorman, SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF CATHOLIC LIFE IN NEVADA, 1860-1935, Reno, 1935. A letter of the Chancery could not answer positively either. Today, and since 1935 the NEVADA REGISTER is the Catholic newspaper, which is used by 8,557 subscribers in 1965.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

N E W H A M P S H I R E

Concord Great Falls
Manchester Nashua
 West-Manchester
 Somersworth

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: NEW HAMPSHIRE

- 1622 New Hampshire, one of the 13 colonies (1776), began to be settled from 1622 onward, interrupted partly by the Indian War; it had after 150 years not more than 83,000 inhabitants. Non-Protestants were not wanted, so that still after the Civil War the majority of the population was of Protestant British descent. Catholicism was practically introduced by Virgil and Daniel Barber, father and son, converts to Catholicism, becoming
- 1822 Jesuits. When Daniel Barber was sent as priest in 1822 to Claremont, N.H., he built the first small church and was able to gather therein after 3 years 150 Catholics. Bishop Fenwick from Boston, the diocese of New Hampshire, sent some more priests,
- 1833 a first resident one in 1833 and churches were built in 1834,
- 1842 1836 and more. In 1842 there were counted in New Hampshire
- 1846 1,370 Catholics. When in 1845/6 groups of Irish arrived, Manchester built them a church in 1848. Still more Irish
- 1853 arrived in the future. In 1853 MANCHESTER, NASHUA, CONCORD had churches.
- 1854 When the Diocese of Portland, Maine, was erected in 1854, New Hampshire was included. The first bishop Davis William Bacon (1855) found in the two states 8 churches and 6 priests, now more rapidly increasing, though held back by the Civil War,
- 1860 that in 1860:40 churches and 23 priests were ready. In the same year began the emigration from Canada; French churches and priests were necessary; papers began to be published to help the Canadians, future Franco-Americans, to keep their language but to make them Americans, too. Such a first paper
- 1869 appeared in 1869, when the diocese counted 57 churches and 47 priests. In 1874 Bishop Bacon died, was followed by Bishop J.-A. Healy. The second French newspaper, EMIGRE CANADIEN, was published.
- 1884 In 1884 the DIOCESE OF MANCHESTER was created, comprising only the state of New Hampshire. The first bishop was Denis Mary Bradley, who knew New Hampshire well, having been the chancellor before in Portland. St. Joseph's became the cathedral. He
- 1900 worked successfully for 20 years, in which the number of Catholics grew from 45,000 to 104,000; the 37 priests to the number of 107.

In those years the Franco-American periodical publications flourished by the zeal of editors, though they went through many disappointments, lacking enough readers.

There were not a great number of other CATHOLIC FOREIGNERS, at least they - being mostly workers - did not try journalistic work in their languages.

CONCORD, 18 m of Manchester,

is the state capital, had in 1899 two churches, in 1904(Ayer) 19,632 inhabitants and 8 secular newspapers, our, the following magazine is only listed for Manchester.

Concord and
Manchester

THE GUIDON (O 1898-O 1907)

It was a "Catholic:la" ("devoted to the Catholic religious interests of the Diocese of Manchester" is the subtitle), monthly family magazine, illustrated, publishing places given are Concord:office at Bridge St., as well as Manchester, the Cathedral Residence of Bishop Denis M. Bradley. The bishop was interested in the GUIDON from its beginning, also contributed to it. He gave his "official" approval to this "periodical published in the interest of the faithful of the diocese", printed in the issues. Rev. Lucey found that "James A. Broderick, a prominent lawyer of Manchester was the managing editor of the GUIDON". New Hampshire had in 1898 for its 100,000 Catholics no distinctively Catholic publication; true: because the EMERALD was more Irish and the STANDARD of 1893, had just in 1897 ceased its publication. The first editor and publisher was Rev. John B. Delaney, to 1904, when he became the second bishop of Manchester. He explained in the October-issue of 1898 that the "guide" will bring reading matter to the homes, also wants "to enlighten those outside the fold"; editorials, book reviews, diocesan-affairs, Catholic doctrines and practices and "something for everybody" fill the pages. To the title was added: -adveniat regnum tuum -. It was first printed in Concord, the Rumford Printing Co., then, at least with v.4, in Manchester, the Guidon Pub. Co.. In 1905 Rev. T.M.O'Leary was the second editor and in 1907 Rev. Joseph Corcoran. Ayer listed him with the entry of the GUIDON furtheron to 1913; that was an error; certainly the magazine disappeared in O 1907 to be directly followed in N 1907 by another Catholic magazine, THE MAGNIFICAT. The GUIDON had been published somewhat irregular: v.1: O 1898-S 1899; v.2 covered only to D 1899; v.3:Ja-Jl 1900, v.4:-D 1900; v.5-9 were semi-annual-1903; ULS counted vls. 1-17, no.10 to O 1907.

CONCORD/GREAT FALLS/MANCHESTER

Details: about 52 pages (1900), 64-120 to 1903, lowest:20(1906); 7x10 or 11x16 inches; 50¢ soon raised to \$1.00; illustrated; circulation: 1,000 up to 6,605 in 1906, only 2,250 in 1907, perhaps the reason for stopping.

Sources: ULS. Hoffmann (1901-07); CATH.YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1902-4); Lucey V, 16 and "Cath.Church in Maine" p.201 and letter; Remington (1900,1901); Rowell (1903-8); Ayer (1901-13); letter from Dom Jerome Dee OSB, St. Anselm's College, Manchester and letter from the Srs. of Mercy, Manchester, who established in N 1907 the MAGNIFICAT.

A "FIRST": THE GUIDON of Concord and Manchester was in O 1898 the FIRST ENGLISH MAGAZINE in N.H. (The FIRST FRENCH one was LA JEUNESSE, Manchester in 1890).

Locations: ULS: NN 9; Nh; NhM. DLC:4-9, semi-annual (1900-1903) DCU:[vls. 1-9] (1898-1903).

GREAT FALLS

changed in 1893 to SOMERSWORTH (q.v.)

LE PROTECTEUR CANADIEN (O 1 1884-Ja 1886)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, written in French, patriotic in character. Its founder was Dr. L.L. Auger, one of the journalists who were fighting for the cause of the Franco-American population in the States. When he was obliged to stop the publication he gave his subscription list to LE MESSENGER at Lewiston, Maine.

Details: None.

Sources: Belisle 31; Tétrault 27.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

MANCHESTER (see also WEST MANCHESTER)

was since 1884 the see of the diocese, had in 1899, besides St. Joseph's cathedral 5 other churches. Ayer, in 1904, listed 56,987 inhabitants and 14 secular newspapers of which our following L'AVENIR CANADIEN, the CANADO-AMERICAIN, the EMERALD and the GUIDON were the Catholic ones.

L'AMI DU PEUPLE (Ap 1881-1883)
an edit. of COURRIER DE WORCESTER (Mass.) (F 6 1880-91)

The edition was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, written in French, existing from Ap 1881-1883. See Wi/Ha, Part 10:Massachusetts, p.129, 130, that LE COURRIER DE WORCESTER was founded and published by the Bros. Bélanger. One, Victor founded this early edition for New Hampshire; with him was associated Auguste Béchard. Both guided it in a patriotic spirit.

Details: None.

Sources: Belisle 30; Tétrault 24.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

- I. L'AVENIR CANADIEN (S 11 1888-1891)
- II. changed to LE NATIONAL DE MANCHESTER (1892-93)
being an edit. of LE NATIONAL, Lowell, Mass.
- III. revived as L'AVENIR NATIONAL (S 1894-D 13 1949)

I. L'AVENIR CANADIEN was a Franco-American, "Cath.:1c", weekly newspaper, written in French, established on S 11 1888 (though Belisle has on p.33:My 1889) lasting to 1891. Its founder was Ephrem R. Dufresne, "working for the great interests of the Canadians in the U.S.:naturalization, getting French priests, schools, etc." Tétrault praised the paper: "was one of the best Franco-American journals of New England,..it had news and a feuilleton-novel; 8 pages;" the first number had a declaration of the editor: 'Nous déclarons donc emphatiquement qu'avant tous, nous sommes catholique, canadien-français et citoyen américain...Respect and soumission absolue à l'autorité...de l'église...".

II. LE NATIONAL DE MANCHESTER was a change of title, made when B. Lenthier (see Wi/Ha, MASS., esp.99/100) propagated the Democratic party with his 17 editions of his LE NATIONAL at Lowell, Mass.; he also had purchased L'AVENIR in 1892 to make it one of these editions*,
*An original copy checked in the City Library of Manchester showed the new title as: LE NATIONAL; Benjamine Lenthier director and proprietor; editors: E.R.Defresne and J.-E.Bernier"; even added daily to be edited by the manager Joseph-Edouard Bernier (see Wi/Ha, p.98). With the victory of the Democratic party in Fall 1892 most of the editions collapsed. But Bernier kept L'AVENIR in Manchester to 1893.

Details of parts I, and II: 8 pages (1888) or 4 (1890-); 20x26 inches, \$1.50.

MANCHESTER, N.H.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Belisle 31,32,33, 183; Therriault 109; Tétrault 30,34; Houle; Dr. Th. Martin, letter; Rowell (1889-92); Ayer (1889-92).

Locations: NhM:1888-0 1890, 1893.

III. L'AVENIR NATIONAL is the new combination of the title, given in S 1894 to the revived paper by Joseph-Edouard Bernier, the office at 70 Merrimack St., a tri-weekly now, a daily exc. Sunday in 1901 when Léon Richard had become the editor. To the daily still even a weekly was added:

LE CANADO-AMÉRICAIN, founded in 1901, Wednesdays to 1906/7, Saturdays then, when it became an independent weekly of 4 pages, 15x22, \$1.00, circulating 5,147 copies in 1907; to 1912 it had become a fraternal paper.

Jean-Georges Le Boutillier (see Wi/Ha, MASS., p.78) was the editor to 1907. In Ag 1911 he returned, meanwhile Daourt and Lessard had taken his place. A substitute for the Canado-Américain was created with L'ACTION, of which we were not able to find details. Bernier died in 1925. Ernest A. Bournival who was since 1902 the advertising manager, became now the managing director, Le Boutillier was in 1925 still the editor, a famous one, standing the competition with other dailies in Manchester. In 1942 LA VIE wrote of the paper: "the daily in its 53rd year, Ernest Bournival as publisher and owner, Josaphat Benoit as editor" (see Wi/Ha, MASS., 68+71). Prior to 1949 we found other names: Wilfred J. Lessard and Laurent Galarneau; Bournival had become also the proprietor. He had continued the religious and patriotic program of his predecessors: "Catholique d'abord... nous nous efforcerons de mériter le titre indépendant des partis (Therriault, 109/10) to D 13 1949". Still on S 11 1948 the paper celebrated its diamond anniversary, but the daily was obliged to become a tri-weekly in F 1949, one feared its suspension (LA VIE, 1949, p.519). Finally it went bankrupt, had a sad end on D 13, 1849.

Details: in 1896-99: tri-weekly, 4 pages, 15x22 inches, \$1.50; a daily, exc. Sunday 1901-8: 4 pages, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x23, \$2.50; 1950: \$6.00; circulation: 1900: 1945; 1907: 3,411; 1914: 4,307; 1918: 4,577; 1950: 1,157.

Sources: Hoffmann (1896-1910); Rowell (1895-1908); Ayer (1914 with interruptions-1950); Belisle 183; Tétrault 5; Benoit 242,244; letter: Dr. Th. Martin and clipping from L'Union de St. Jean-Baptiste with history of the two L'Avenir-papers.

Locations: AN:Nh: [1899-1908, 1912-16, 1920-22; 1927; 1931-] 1933+; NhHi: [1891-95], 1898; NhM: 1888-0 18 1890, 1893, J1-S 1910; 1913-16; J1 1918+; NhMA: 1894; RWoU: My 15 1905; WHo: 0 23 1916.

LE BULLETIN [of 1893] (1893-93)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", probably weekly newspaper, written in French, established in 1893, ending after some months in 1893. It was founded by Louis Comeau and J.E. Lapointe. Comeau had started in 1892 LE PROGRES (q.v.) in Manchester and he founded later, in 1896 LE BULLETIN at West-Manchester. L'Union de St. Jean-Baptiste has no record of the two Bulletins.

Details: None.

Sources: Belisle 35; Tétrault 34; letter of Dr. Th. Martin; letter of Miss Charlotte D. Conovea, librarian of N.H.Hist. Society.

Locations: AN, but no holdings given.

—— LE BULLETIN [of 1896] see West Manchester (1896/7)
Manchester (1898-1900)

CATHOLIC RECORDER (?1893-1902)

It was a "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, established probably in 1893, possibly in 1892 (Dauchy has even 1886). The first editor was Michael R. Sullivan, the publisher the Record Pub. Co. (since the Co. has it "Record", and also Dauchy gives the title as "Record" and not "Recorder", the title above may be wrong.)

Details: published Thursdays (1893-1901), 8 pages. 18x24 inches, \$1.00; circulating in 1894 and 95: 1,200 copies.

Sources: Hoffmann (1896 only); CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1902), Rowell (1893-94).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE COURRIER DU NEW HAMPSHIRE (Jl 15 1884-0 1 1890)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, written in French, established on Jl 15 1884, which lasted to 1890. It was first owned by Pierre-Camille Chatel who sold it 15 months later (1885) to Joseph Lebrun who re-sold it to Jean and Ulric Bergeron. Tétrault (27) mentioned an "édition spéciale": L'UNION, attached to the COURRIER in 1884. If the owners were also the editors we do not know. Only for 1887-88 W.A. Grenier, a famous publicist who also had

MANCHESTER, N.H.

founded in 1886 LA PETITE REPUBLIQUE (q.v. Manchester) is given as editor. Since 1887 a "syndicate" existed for the paper's management, which lasted to 01 1890; politically the paper was independent!

Details: published Wednesdays (1886), Thursdays (1890), 4 pages 21x30 (1886), 18x25 (1890), \$1.25 (1886), 1.00 (1890); circulating 1886-90; around 1,135.

Sources: Belisle 31, after 434 a facsimile of a title page (too small to be read); Tétrault 27; Ayer (1886), Rowell (1890).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS. RWoU:Je 1 1896.

L'ECHO DES CANADIENS (J1 2 1880-May 14 1884)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc", semi-weekly newspaper, written in French, founded by J.E.Michelin, edited by Leander Boudreau and published by Boudreau & Fitzpatrick (the latter was the printer, perhaps the same Fitzpatrick who in 1883/4 was publishing together with Dillon and Flood the GUARDIAN, Manchester). Still in 1880 Boudreau became also the proprietor and invited Godfrey de Tonnancour "for some time" (probably because Tonnancour already thought of founding a paper himself: LA JUSTICE, 1884, Manchester, q.v.). Of de Tonnancour (see Wi/Ha, MASS. 78) we know that in 1887 he became the editor of LE DEFENSEUR in Holyoke, Mass. The ECHO's policies were to inform the Franco-Americans about their patriotic problems. Boudreau "was a fervent Catholic" (Belisle 182) and Tonnancour a Catholic, too, whose LA JUSTICE directly followed the ECHO, when it failed in May 1884.

Details: the semi-weekly had 4 pages, 22x32, \$1.00, circulating 3,000 copies.

Sources: Belisle 30, 182; Tétrault 23, Ayer and Rowell, both (1881-84).

Locations: AN, but no holdings given.

EMERALD (1894-1915)

It was an Irish, "Catholic:lc and 2", weekly newspaper and a society-paper of the Ancient Order of the Hibernians in 1906-15 (Ayer). It was established in 1894, lasted to 1915; Martin J. Dillon (probably the same Dillon as named with Fitzpatrick and Flood for the GUARDIAN, Manchester; a Dillon with the CATH. ADVOCATE in Fall River, Mass. - see Wi/Ha, MASS., 66 - in 1889 may be the same person, too), listed as editor and publisher, the latter also given as Emerald Press Co.,

MANCHESTER, N.H.

or as Ancient Order of Hibernians; Dillon seems to have remained the editor to 1915.

Details: Issued Saturdays first, 1901 ff. Tuesdays, in 1915: Thursdays; 4 pages 15x22 (1895-1905), 17x24 (1906), 15x22 (1908); 50¢; circulating: 1,000 (1898), 2,430 (1900), 2,200 (1910), 1,800 (1911), 15,000 (1915).

Sources: Hoffmann (1895); CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1902-4); Rowell (1895-1908); Dauchy (1897-99); Ayer (1906-15); Lucey IV, 217.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

L'EMIGRÉ CANADIEN (Ag 18 1878-78)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic?:3", ?weekly ?newspaper, written in French, founded on Ag 18 1878 and lasted (acc. to Tétrault) only "some months", in 1878. The founders were Georges Page, Frères who were not mentioned by Belisle.

Details: None.

Sources: Belisle 30; Tétrault 22.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

L'ETOILE (DE MANCHESTER) (1895-1896-?)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:1c", tri-weekly (Belisle & Tétrault) or weekly (Cath. Yearbook) newspaper, written in French; it was started in 1895 (Belisle, Tétrault) and listed to 1904 in the CATH. YEARBOOK, even to 1905 in Hoffmann, both not reliable in end-dates, while the French sources believed in a "some months" life-duration only, we accept: 1896-?

Details: None.

Sources: Belisle 30; Tétrault 35; Hoffmann (1896-1905); CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1904).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

MANCHESTER, N.H.

THE GUARDIAN (1883-?1884)

This was a "Catholic:lc" (Rowell has it "Roman Cath."), weekly newspaper, existing from 1883 (Rowell lists it once only) to perhaps 1884. It was founded by three publishers: Fitzpatrick (see also with L'ECHO..., 1880-84), Dillon (see with EMERALD 1894) and Flood. Nothing else known.

Details: None.

Sources: Saturdays, 4 pages 24x35, \$1.50. Only Rowell (1883).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

—— GUIDON, Manchester see Concord, N.H.

LA JEUNESSE (?My-Jl 1890)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", ?monthly juvenile magazine, certainly written in French, and existed acc. to Belisle only 6 weeks, ending in Jl 1890. Not Belisle, not Tétrault found more about it. No original copy seems to exist.

Details: None.

Sources: Belisle 34, Tétrault 34; Lucey V, 16.

A "FIRST": LA JEUNESSE of Manchester is in My 1890 the FIRST MAGAZINE, the FIRST JUVENILE publication, of both the FIRST "French" one (GUIDON: the first English magazine in 1898) in New Hampshire.

Locations: Not in ULS.

LA JUSTICE (Je-Jl or Ag 1884)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:(tentatively)3", weekly newspaper, established in Je 1884, disappearing after some weeks. Its founder was Godfroy de Tonnancour who was in 1880 with L'ECHO DES CANADIENS, Manchester (see also Wi/Ha, MASS., p.78 for 1887). He, a Catholic with philanthropic, literary inclinations was not able to get enough subscribers.

Details: None

Sources: Belisle 31; Tétrault 27.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

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Manchester (1892-)
 Hooksett, N.H. (1900-Je 1932)

MT. ST. MARY'S RECORD (1892-Je 1932)

It was a "Catholic:lc", monthly school-paper of Mt. St. Mary's Academy for Young Ladies, conducted by Srs. of Mercy, edited by their students who in the beginning belonged to St. Ursula's Literary Circle; it was published by the Rumford Press in Concord (see also the GUIDON). The monthly during the schoolyear was of educational and literary character with school news added. The Academy was in 1900 moved to Hooksett (in 1949 to Nashua, N.H.). We first learned about its existence checking the ABBEY STUDENT, Atchison, Kansas, who in v.II, p.2 (1892) announced it as a "well conducted periodical with literary merits..."

Details: 14-20 pages, 10x13 inches (1894-99), \$2.00 (1893), later \$1.00; circulating 100 copies acc. to letter of the librarian.

Sources: Rowell (1893). Letter from the Sr. Librarian of the Srs. of Mercy school in Nashua; ABBEY STUDENT, Atchison II, 2 (1892).

Locations: Not in ULS. DLC, there seen: v.3-7 (Je 1894-Apr 1899). An incomplete set is in Nashua High School of Srs. of Mercy.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CATHOLIC (1886-1895)

It was a "Catholic:lc", weekly local newspaper, being published from 1886-1895, by the N.H.Pub.Co., Charles A. O'Connor as Manager and editor, the office at 936 Elm St. The MONTHLY BULLETIN OF CURRENT LITERATURE, St. Paul, Minn., stated on Ja 1, 1893, p.137:

"The N.H. CATHOLIC looks after Catholic interests in that portion of the Eastern states (N.H.) and brings news each week for the small annual subscription of \$1.00.

Details: Saturday (1887-), 4 pages (1887), 8 (1888-); 22x30 (1887), 15x22 (1888-90); 13x20 (1892-97); \$1.00; circulations: 1,000 (1891/2); 300 (1893); 750 (1895).

Sources: Middleton (1893) who has the title N.H.JOURNAL, a general weekly, without dates, but it seems to be this one); Ayer (1888-95); Rowell (1887); Alden (1891/2); Hoffmann (1891-95). Batten (1892 and 95); Pettengill (1895); Eureka (1893); Lucey IV, 217, note 39.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LA PETITE REPUBLIQUE (1886-86/7)

It was a Franco-American, we suppose "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, written in French, which was founded in 1886 by William A. Grenier, being its owner and editor, too. It did not last a complete year (Belisle). We know, in 1887, Grenier became the editor of the COURRIER DU NEW HAMPSHIRE, Manchester (q.v.), there praised as a "famous publicist".

Details: None.

Sources: Belisle 32; Tétrault 28.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LE PROGRES (1892-1893)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", semi-weekly* newspaper,

*the French sources have it daily, Ayer:weekly to 50¢,
Dauchy and Rowell:s-weekly to \$1.50; that seems to be
the most possible for that staff.

written in French, it started in 1892 and lasted one year, to 1893. It was founded by a group of shareholders, the editor was Louis Comeau*, the publisher was acc. to Rowell Frank H. Challis and a

*who became in 1893 the founder of LE BULLETIN, Manchester
and in 1896 of LE BULLETIN, West Manchester, q.v.

second or replacing editor was J.L.J. Depuy (see Wi/Ha, MASS., 114 and in Rhode Island, Pawtucket where he was editor of LE JEAN-BAPTISTE, q.v.). Politically the paper was Republican.

Details: Tu and Fr in 1895, 4 pages, 17x24 inches, \$1.50.

Sources: Belisle 35; Tétrault 35; Rowell (1893).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

STANDARD (1893-97)

It was a "Catholic:lc" (acc. to Catholic sources), weekly newspaper of local character. Batten in 1895 listed the paper as started in 1892, Rowell in 1895 as established in 1893, which seems more probable. When Batten listed it again in 1897 it may still have been

MANCHESTER/NASHUA, N.H.

published, since it is supposed to be followed by the Catholic magazine GUIDON which started in O 1898, it must have been near its end. The publisher was the Standard Pub. Co., Manchester, and the editor D.A.Holland, given by Batten in 1895 and 97.

Details: 8 pages. 18x22, \$1.00, circulation:2,000.

Sources: Hoffmann (1896-99); CATH. YEARBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND (1896-1902) (both forgot to stop the listing); Rowell (1895); Batten (1895,97); Lucey IV 217, note 39.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

LA VOIX DU PEUPLE (F 25-S 15 1869)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic", weekly newspaper, written in French, founded on F 25 1869; it lasted only 6 months, to S 15. Its founder, publisher and owner was Dr. A.L.Tremblay, the editor Ferdinand Gagnon (see Wi/Ha, MASS., p.95) for both, for Gagnon also with Rhode Island (see in this volume). Both were Catholics. Dr. Tremblay was also the founder of the "Société de Saint-Jean-Baptiste" and Gagnon was first advocating "repatriement" to Canada, later he changed and did his best to organize the emigrants to become Franco-Americans in New England. The paper reflects these ideas; its subtitle: "Journal du peuple Canadien aux Etats Unis" and the motto: "Attendre et éesperer". Soon two of his papers were founded in 1873, resp. 1875: Le Foyer Canadien and Le Travailleur, both in Worcester, Mass. (see Wi/Ha). Belisle, has in his book more details about LA VOIX, also a facsimile of the title page of v.1 J1 1 1869.

Details: 4-6 pages with 6 columns, a small size, \$2.25.

Sources: Belisle 28, 68, 81, after 434 a facsimile of J1 1 1869; Tétrault 16; Therriault 86; Benoit 140; Gagnon 14.

Locations: AN: MB:F 25, Mr 18, Ap-J1 15 1869; MWA:F 25 1869.

NASHUA

had in 1899 three churches, one with priests of French names; in 1904, Ayer gives 23,898 inhabitants and 4 newspapers, of which was one our L'IMPARTIAL.

L'IMPARTIAL (F 1 1898-1962)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:lc", weekly (s-w, tri-w) newspaper, written in French, founded on F 1 1898, lasting long

but finally, in 1962 it was obliged to stop. It was started by Louis-Alphonse Biron* who was also editor and publisher to 1910.

*See Wi/Ha, MASS., 93, L'ETOILE of which he became the sole owner after the catastrophe with the English Company; and of his nephew Armand-J. Biron.

He was followed as proprietor in 1910 by his nephew just mentioned. The paper's purpose was to keep the French language in use, the old traditions alive; politically: "independent" it wanted to be a "journal of information". We saw the facsimile in Belisle's book: of v.II, no 47 (My 21, 1908). In 1942 LA VIE wrote about the paper - being in its 45th year - that it was tri-weekly, Armand Biron its publisher and owner, and Louis Paré its editor, the office at 23 Elm St. In 1952 Alice Lemieux had become the editor; our letter to the office was not answered. L'IMPARTIAL seems to have ceased the publication in 1962. Ayer has it then with Mrs. A. Biron as editor, Armand J. Biron as publisher.

Details: Thursdays (1899), always 4 pages; 15x22 (1899), 17x23 (1936); \$1.00 (1899) as tri-weekly: Tu, Th. Sat., 4p., 17x23 \$1.50; (1904-1938); \$2.00 (1952; circulating: 3,100 in 1938, 2,600 in 1952, in 1962: 2,778.

Sources: Belisle 207 and after 434 a facsimile or the title page of My 21 1908; Tétrault 6; Therriault 111; Benoit; L'ETOILE 50th Anniv., 1936; Dr. Th. Martin, letter, also from A. Clement the editor of L'ETOILE in Lowell, Mass.; Rowell (1899); Ayer (1906+); Willging/Hatzfeld...Part 10:MASS. (see General Bibliography).

Locations: AN:Nh [1912-15] - [1918-25] - [1929]+; NhHi: F-S 1898.
RWoU: My 21 1908; S 16 1911.

LE PROGRES DE NASHUA (J1-D 1892)
an edition of LE NATIONAL, Lowell, Mass.

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, written in French, purposely founded for the presidential election in 1892, published only from J1-D of that year for Nashua, N.H. It was owned and published by B. Lenthier, also printed with LE NATIONAL in Lowell, Mass. (see Wi/Ha, MASS., 96-100). Houle found by chance an announcement of LE PROGRES that it was in J1 1892 managed and edited by Boniface-C. Gagnon; we know him from being owner and publisher of L'INDEPENDANCE, Holyoke, Mass. (see Wi/Ha, MASS., 95, also biogr.) in 1890.

Details: None.

Sources: for Lenthier see Wi/Ha:MASS.99/100; for Gagnon p.95; Houle.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

SOMERSWORTH/WEST-MANCHESTER, N.H.

SOMERSWORTH

prior to 1893 named Great Falls (q.v.). The place had in 1899 still only one church, and Ayer (1904) lists 7,023 inhabitants with one secular newspaper, not the following paper.

LE COURRIER (1898-1903)

an edit. of LA PRESSE, Holyoke, Mass. (1895-1903)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly newspaper, written in French, an edition of LA PRESSE, Holyoke, Mass., for which Louis Tesson was the founder, proprietor and editor as well as for three other editions:

1897 Le Connecticut, Waterbury, Conn.

1898 Le Globe, Fitchburg, Mass.

1898 Le Canada-Americain, Norwich, Conn.

Tesson was as publisher connected with Joseph, then with the latter's brother William Carignan, worked with great zeal, politically independent. But, it seems, his ideals for a local paper were too high to be reached. He found an associate editor Joseph Bellemare and La Presse Co. for the publishing, it did not help, he was obliged to give up all the five papers in 1903.

Details: None.

Sources: Belisle 36, T  tra  lt 35; see Wi/Ha, Part 10:MASS. p. 78/79 with biogr.; Houle.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

WEST-MANCHESTER, N.H.

is in none of our sources listed separated from Manchester.

West-Manchester (1896-97)

moved to Manchester (1898-1900)

LE BULLETIN [of 1896] (1896-1900)

It was a Franco-American, "Catholic:3", weekly, then semi-weekly newspaper, written in French, was started in 1896, moved after two years to Manchester and was published there to 1900. In 1896 and 97 it was published, owned and edited by Gelinas and Comeau* at

WEST-MANCHESTER, N.H.

*Louis Comeau had tried before to publish LE PROGRÈS in 1892 (q.v.) and LE BULLETIN [of 1893], both in Manchester (q.v.), both shortlived.

West-Manchester, 17 rue Marion. Originals of the paper checked for us, did not show much of Catholic topics besides the list of church-services; the masthead was followed by:

"publiés dans les intérêts de la classe ouvrière" and the contents included local and national news, editorials, mostly of political kind.

In 1898 the paper in Manchester was signed only L.V.Gelinas et Cie. as publishers and editors. They completed 4 vls. until the middle of 1900, when they ceased the publication.

Details: published Thursdays as a weekly; Th. and Sat. as a semi-weekly, 4 pages, 18x23 inches, \$1.00 or 2 ; it circulated 2,000, of which 1,200 were local.

Sources: Rowell (1899; Miss Ch. D. Conovea, librarian of the N.H. Historical Society checked and described the holdings.

Locations: NhHi (1896)

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY: NEW HAMPSHIRE

The very rich Bibliography for the French publications may all be found in the General Bibliography. We need to add here only three publications and the letters.

Hammond Otis Grant Hammond, Bibliography of Newspapers and Periodicals of Concord, N.H., 1912.

Tardivel E.H.Tardivel, Le guide Canadien français de Manchester, N.H., 1894/95. Seen in DLC. (Tardivel was editor of LE COURRIER, LE TRAVAILLEUR and LE JEAN-BAPTISTE in Mass.).

See Wi/Ha Willging and Hatzfeld, CATHOLIC SERIALS...PART 10:MASS.; and PART 14:NEW YORK CITY(v.I) and STATE (v.II); in the text the page numbers to both parts are given.

LETTERS: A. Clement, editor of L'ETOILE, Lowell, Mass. about French editions.
Miss Ch.D.Conovea of NhHi, checking holdings.
Srs. of Mercy, High School, Mashua, about Mr.St.Mary's Record and Guidon.
Dom Jerome Dee, St.Anselm's College, Manchester about Guidon.
Dr. Th. Martin of L'UNION DE ST.JEAN-BAPTISTE D'AMERIQUE for Franco-American problems.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

HOLDINGS IN THE STATE:

Nh: Guidon of Concord and Manchester; L'Avenir National, Manchester, L'Impartial, Nashua.
NhM Guidon; L'Avenir Canadien, Manchester; L'Avenir National, Manchester.
NhMA: L'Avenir Canadien.
NhHi Same, and L'Impartial, Nashua; Le Bulletin of 1896.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE: NEW HAMPSHIRE

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time
-	F-A	Ami du Peuple edit. of Courrier, Worcester, Mass.	Manchester	w	n	3	Ap 1881-83
1	F-A	Avenir Canadien National de Avenir National	Manchester " Lowell, Mass. Manchester	w	n	1c	S 11 1888-91 1892-93 S 1894-1949
2	F-A	Bulletin, Le [1893]	Manchester	w	n	3	1893-93
-		Le Bulletin of 1896	see West-Manchester				
3	E	Cath. Recorder	Manchester	w	n	1c	?1893-1902
-	F-A	Courrier, Le edit. of La Presse, Holyoke, Mass.	Somersworth	w	n	3	1898-1903
4	F-A	Courrier du N.H.	Manchester	w	n	3	Jl 15 1884-90
5	F-A	Echo des Cana- diens, L'	Manchester	s-w	n	1c	Jl 2 1880-My 4 1884
6	E:Ir	Emerald	Manchester	w	n	1c	1894-
					soc-p	2	1915
7	F-A	Emigré Canadien	Manchester	?w	n	?3	Ag 18 1878-78
8	F-A	Etoile de...	Manchester	tri-w	n	1c	1895-1896-?
				w			
9	E	Guardian, The	Manchester	w	n	1c	1883-?84
10	E	Guidon, The	Concord + Manchester	mo	mag	1a	0 1898-0 1907
11	F-A	Impartial, L'	Nashua, s-w, tri-w, w	n	1c	F 1	1898-1962
12	F-A	Jeunesse, La	Manchester	?mo	mag	3	?My-Jl 1890
					juv		
13	F-A	Justice, La	Manchester	w	n	3	Je-Jl or Ag 1884
14	E	Mt. St. Mary's Record	Manchester Hooksett, N.H.	mo	sch-p	1c	1892- 1900-Je 1932
15	E	N.H. Catholic, The	Manchester	w	n	1c	1886-95
16	F-A	Petite Republique,	Manchester	w	n	3	1886-86/7
17	F-A	Progrès, Le	Manchester	s-w	n	3	1892-93
-	F-A	Progrès de---	Nashua	w	n	3	Jl-D 1892
		edit. de National, Lowell, Mass.					
18	F-A	Protecteur Cana- dien	Great Falls	w	n	3	0 1 1884-Ja 86
19	E	Standard	Manchester	w	n	1c	1893-97
20	F-A	Voix du Peuple,	Manchester	w	n	1c	F 25-S 15 1869
21	F-A	Bulletin, Le [of 1896]	West-Manchester, w, Manchester	n	3		1896-97 98-1900

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATISTICAL CONCLUSION:

Number: 21 periodical publications, 3 editions from Mass. =24
Language: 7 English, of which one was English:Irish
 17 French for the Franco-Americans =24
Places: Concord:1; Manchester:18(+2); Great Falls (1893 ff.
 called Somersworth):2; Nashua:2; West-Manchester:1; =24
Frequency: daily: none; tri-weekly:2; semi-weekly:2; weekly:17;
 monthly:3; =24
Type: newspapers: 21 Catholic: by purpose, official(1a):1
 (society-paper +n) by purpose, inofficial(1c):12
 magazine 2 by attitude: soc-p.(2) -
 (of which 1: juvenile) by national tradition(3): 11
 school-paper:1

=24

24

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE: NEW HAMPSHIRE

	1870	1880	1890	1900
	901234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890
Voix du Peuple, Man.				
F 25-S 15 1869	■			
Emigré Canadien, Man.				
Ag 18 1878-78		■		
Echo des Canadiens, Man.				
Jl 2 1880-My 14 1884		■■■■■		
Ami du Peuple, Man., Ap 1881-83		■		
Guardian The, Man., 1883-784		X?		
Justice, La, Man., Je-Jl or Ag 1884		■		
Courrier du N.H., Man., Jl 15 1884-90		■■■■■■■		
Protecteur Canadien, Gr.F., 0 1 1884-Ja 86		■■■		
Petite Republique, Man., 1886-86/7		■■		
N.H. Catholic, Man., 1886-95		XXXXXXXXXX		
Avenir Canadien, Man., S 11 1888-91		■■■■		
National, ed. Lowell, 1892-93			■■	
Avenir National, Man., S 1894-1949			■■■■■■■	-1949
Jeunesse, La, Man., ?My-Jl 1890			■	
Progrès, Le, Man. (Lowell) Jl-D 1892			■	
Progrès, Le Man., 1892-93			■■	
Mt. St. Mary's Record, Man.-Hooksett, 1892-Je 1932			XXXXXXXXXX	-Je 1932
Bulletin, Le, Man., 1893-93			■	
Standard, Man., 1893-97			XXXXX	
Cath. Recorder, Man., ?1893-1902			?XXXXXXXXX	-1902
Emerald, Man., 1894-1915			XXXXXXXXX	-1915
Etoile (de Man.) 1895-96-?			■■-?	
Bulletin, Le, W-Manch. 1896-7; Manch. 1898-1900			■■■■■	
Courrier (Holyoke) Somersworth, 1898-1903			■■■	-1903
Guidon, The, Concord, 0 1898-0 1907			■■■	-1907
Impartial, Nashua, F 1 1898-1962			■■■	-1962

CONCLUSION:

Leading are in everything the French publications for the Franco-Americans: French are the four FIRST ones, one in 1869, one nine years later in 1878, then in 1880 (-84) and in 1881, though short-lived. The two OLDEST papers are French ones: with 61, resp. 64 years (L'AVENIR CANADIEN and L'IMPARTIAL).

For the East the year 1883 is late for a FIRST attempt of an English publication (The GUARDIAN); the OLDEST English would be a school paper, the oldest newspaper of 1886 became only 9 years old. The proportion between the French and the English is 17 to 7 for the 31 years up to 1900. Nevertheless some zeal to have a Catholic English paper is seen. In Manchester, not in other places, follow 6 publications 1883 one another (only 1885 is without one) or overlap one another: three reach into the next century; one of them, being strangely the magazine, has the character of an official organ, supported by the bishop.

A "FIRST": LA VOIX DU PEUPLE of Manchester was on F 25 1869 the FIRST CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, a FRENCH one; in New Hampshire.

"OLDEST": L'IMPARTIAL, Nashua, reached the age of 64 years (1898-1962).

"CURRENT": None.

(129)
NEW JERSEY

N E W J E R S E Y

Arlington	Jersey City	Paterson
Camden	Long Branch	Tenafly
Elizabeth	Morristown	Trenton
Hoboken	New Brunswick	Vineland
Hopewell	Newark	

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: NEW JERSEY

1524 An explorer first entered this territory in 1524; Dutch settlers
1609 arrived only in 1609, followed by Swedish in 1638, both groups
1638 surrendered when the English came and called the colony "New
1672 Jersey". Some early Catholic settlers in Elizabeth (1672) did
not have equal rights. New Jersey was one of the 13 colonies
1776 in 1776. In 1777 the first newspaper, the New Jersey Gazette,
was published in New Jersey and in 1787 it became a state, its
capital Trenton. New Jersey played an important role in the
-1780 American Revolution (1776-80), then began to improve internally;
the first railroad was built from Trenton to New Brunswick in
1815 1815. Missions began to be established in 1799 (1803,1805), when
1822 also in 1822 Trenton got its first parish, Newark its first
pastor in 1828; the whole New Jersey had only 2 churches and 4
1833 priests in 1833; in Morristown a church was built in 1848. In
1853 1853 the first diocese was established in Newark with James
Roosevelt Bayley as bishop (-1872). In the industrial era,
cities like Jersey City, Newark, Paterson and Camden grew
1870 rapidly. Many German speaking people arrived; in 1870 the
population count was 120,000. In 1871 the first attempt was
made to start a periodical publication, for a Catholic men's
institute, the CATHOLIC INSTITUTE GAZETTE. After a period of
great speculation the Panic of 1873 crippled for a time new
1873 enterprises. But just in 1873 Newark ventured to create the
first Catholic weekly newspaper, the CATHOLIC CITIZEN, Irish
in tone (-1878). Also in 1873 Newark's second bishop,
M.A. Corrigan (-1881) began one and under him was an edition of
the German Katholisches Volksblatt in New York City adopted,
called NEW JERSEY REVUE (1879-92). The number of Catholics had
1881 grown so that a second diocese was needed for Trenton in 1881
with bishop M.J.O'Farrell (-1894). In the same years 1881
Newark received its second bishop Winand Michael Wigger. Rev.
W.J. Wiseman, pastor in Cranford, N.J., published from 1892-89
a monthly magazine for priests, THE PASTOR, in New York City,
certainly read also in New Jersey. In the 80's five Catholic
periodicals were started in different places. Among the many
Catholic foreigners only in the 1890's the Italians and
1893 Ukrainians dared a Catholic publication in 1893, the Poles

ARLINGTON, N.J.

three times some years later, the Germans one, while the Lithuanians started one only in 1898. Trenton's diocese
 1894 received a new bishop, J.A.McFaul in 1894, who before in Trenton took care of an institution for homeless children through St. Mary's Union, while he was rector of St. Mary's
 1899 cathedral. Until 1899 Elizabeth and Trenton had each seven churches, Jersey City seventeen, and Newark nineteen; The state numbered 68,000 Catholics with 115 priests and 109 churches.

ARLINGTON, 3 m from Newark,

still in 1899 is the place for in industrial school and protectory: 100 boys learn there also printing. A Sacred Heart Union (1880+) has the purpose to support the institutions. Ayer, in 1904, lists 5,000 inhabitants having one secular paper.

Arlington(1883-F 1884)
 New York,City (F 23 1884-1913)

THE CATHOLIC TIMES (1883-F 1884)

merged into THE SUNDAY (or WEEKLY) UNION, New York, City
 continued as THE SUNDAY (or WEEKLY) UNION AND CATHOLIC TIMES (F23 1884-1913)

It was a "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, Irish in tone, established in 1883, published by the Sacred Heart Industrial School and edited by Rev. James J. Curran. We know from Mother Clementine, by letter from the St. Anthony's Orphanage, 672 Passaic Ave., Arlington, that this institution was also called the "Catholic Protectory" which published the SACRED HEART UNION (see the following item). We were lucky to find an original of THE CATHOLIC TIMES in the library of AIHS, (thanks to the help of Miss Kathleen Cohalan, Librarian of Am. Irish Hist. Soc., 991 5th Avenue, New York 28, N.Y.), between the volumes of THE SUNDAY (or WEEKLY) UNION, New York: the number of Ja 27, 1884, from which we could see that it was a paper intended to appear beyond the locality in New Jersey since this original was a "Newark edition" of the Arlington paper, with a column also for Trenton. Offices were in Arlington, Newark and Paterson. Besides J.J.Curran as editor, there was an associate editor, Michael Walsh. The general agent was Bernard McNulty. The content is Irish in tone. That this original was bound together with the Weekly Union (q.v. New York, City, 1873-), after its number of F 16 of v.11, 1884 has its reason. The CATHOLIC TIMES merged into that paper; the following number: F 23, 1884, has the title: THE SUNDAY (or WEEKLY) UNION AND CATHOLIC TIMES, New York. The editor J.J.Curran had joined the editor of the UNION: J.W.O'Brien. Both are still listed in 1885, where J.J.Curran had under "Catholicity in New Jersey" an article about the Catholic Protectory at Arlington. In the beginning there were three agents named for New Jersey. From Ja 1886 onward the name of Curran disappeared, but the paper itself with the combined title went on. We find it listed in HOFFMAN'S CATHOLIC DIRECTORY up to 1913, and the AIHS has originals of all

volumes to vol. 40 (1913). It seems not to have existed further on.

Details: publ. Sundays, of 8 pages, 28x42 inches, sold for \$2.00, but the original we saw has only 15x22 inches with 5 cols.

Sources: Ayer (1893), Rowell (1894), the letter mentioned, and the originals of AIHS.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS, but in the Library of AIHS with one number: II, 35, Ja 27, 1884, and the following items of the combined title THE SUNDAY (or WEEKLY) UNION AND CATHOLIC TIMES to 1913.

THE SACRED HEART UNION (1880-1960)

This "Catholic:lb" quarterly devotional magazine was established in 1880 (which is proved by the examined originals: DCU's vol. 7 of 1887 etc.), though Alden has 1881 and CPD Wagner 1878. The magazine was published to 1960. Its name, as Mother Agnes Sharkey says (see Spec. Bibliogr.), comes from "the flourishing diocesan Sacred Heart Union, which had helped first to finance a home at Mount Hope, Danville, N.J., out of which grew the Home in the fine estate on Belgrove Drive. Today (1933)," she says, "it has...a most approved printing type, and the Sisters of Charity are still in charge." The magazine testifies the great success in 1887 by 100,000 circulating copies. Its subtitle in the same year gives its aim: "devoted to the interests of the Catholic Protectory for the reformation of boys." This Catholic Protectory, the Sacred Heart Industrial School (which printed also the newspaper CATHOLIC TIMES) was also called "Hudson County Catholic Protectory" (1928-83), and in 1955: "New Jersey's Boy's Town," Belgrove Drive. The copy of O 1887, of a large size for a magazine, with a front-page picture, had the approbation of Rt. Rev. Michael Wigger, Bishop of Newark, was edited and published by Rev. James J. Curran (he is also the editor of the CATHOLIC TIMES). Its contents of a serious kind, tries to educate, to teach, also to entertain, by sketches, stories and poems. Advertised are only matters concerning the Protectory. The checked originals of DLC: vols. 21-31 (1901-1911) give the same impression: still in form of a newspaper, devoted now to the interests of homeless and wayward boys, now edited by Rev. Thomas J. Moran, still having the approval of the Bishop of Newark, treating general Catholic matter, also school news, a story, one page of advertisements. In 1948 Rev. Edward J. Kern was the editor, then in 1955 Rev. Edward P. Looney, whom we asked in vain for correcting our findings. The magazine was the last time listed in CPD 1960/61, still in Boystown, Kearny, N.J., when Rev. Robert P. Egan was in charge.

Details: 20 inches, 8 pages, 25 cents. The copy of O 1887 has 8 pages, 15x22 (we checked and saw that the CATHOLIC TIMES, printed by the school, has the same size. Probably for practical reasons the magazine was made up the same way); 4 columns, filled with a small print for 25¢.

ARLINGTON/CAMDEN, N.J.

The copies of 1901-1911 have 8 pages, too, 4 columns, but 12x17 inches, are illustrated, 35 cents per year; the price was raised in 1848 to \$1.00. The copy of 0 1887 advertises 100,000 circulating copies; in 1932 we found listed: 60,000 in 1948: 9,500, in 1955: 5,700, in 1960/61: 5,000 copies.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Hoffmann (1896-1913); CPD Meier (1932-), NCA (1931-1955-); CPD Wagner (1948-); ULS; NUS; Alden (1886); Severance (1908), the book by Sharkey; a review in the MONTHLY BULLETIN OF CURRENT LITERATURE, St. Paul, Minn. vol. 1 (Ja 1893); the originals of DCU and DCL.

A "FIRST": THE SACRED HEART UNION of Arlington was in 1880 the FIRST (devotional) MAGAZINE in New Jersey.

Locations: ULS; DCU: vol. 7, no. 4 (0 1887); DLC: vols. 21-31 (Ja. 1901-1911).

CAMDEN

belonged to the diocese of Trenton, had in 1899 4 churches. Ayer gives in 1904 the number of inhabitants as 75,935, having 16 secular papers, no Catholic one.

THE CAMDEN CHURCH APPEAL (D 10-?17 1866)

It was a "Catholic:lc", daily-for-a-week fair-paper for the new church of Immaculate Conception under the direction of Rev. F. Byrne, edited by Mrs. Catherine Jenks and Mrs. Ellen Baron as a "literary sheet", started on D 10 1866, probably ending with D 17.

Details: \$1.00 for the week.

Source: only NEW YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL: D 22 1966 recording its having been published.

A "FIRST": THE CAMDEN CHURCH APPEAL has the FIRST CATHOLIC PERIODICAL in D 1866 in New Jersey.

Locations: Not in ULS.

GLOS POLSKI (THE POLISH VOICE) (1893-94)

It seems to have been "Catholic", at least in the degree "3", was a weekly newspaper, edited and published by I. Wyruchowski.

CAMDEN, N.J.

Details: published Thursdays, 4 pages, 18x24 inches, \$1.50.

Sources: only Rowell (1894).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

NEW JERSEY CATHOLIC NEWS see with Newark

PRZYJACIEL LUDU - GAZETA NIEDZIELNA (PEOPLE'S FRIEND-SUNDAY PAPER)
 or GAZETA NIEDZIELNA - PRZYJACIEL LUDU (1895-D 1934)
 then NOWINY (NEWS) (1935-49)

It was a Polish, "Catholic:lc" (Bielicki assures us that the paper was Roman Catholic, being approved by the local parish priests, supporting every church action) weekly newspaper, written in Polish. It seems to be created under the first title (Zieliński lists it that way). AN and Ayer have the title reversed, beginning with "Gazeta...". AN has it established in 1885. Ayer has in 1942:, in 1937: 1885 and Mostly: 1895. The latter seems right because Camden, according to Leahy (p.208) was until 1895 only a Polish Mission, the Polish church then just finished, the parish numbered even in 1901 only two thousand members. Mr. Stephen Bielicki, 1031 Kaighn Ave., Camden, N.J., once having been for a short time the editor of the NOWINY, gave us by letter the name of the first publisher, proprietor, editor, perhaps also founder, Piotr or Peter Lewandowski, who also was listed by Ayer as editor, when the title was given in the reversed way, to 1934. Under him the paper was politically independent; publisher had become the Polonia Publishing Co. Mr. Bielicki remembered that Lewandowski sold his GAZETA to the White Eagle Publishing Co., Inc., 101 N.Third St., in October 1934, the Gazeta expired in December. In January 1935 the paper was named NOWINY. The head of the Publishing Co. was Albin S. Bielawski. He became now or a year later the editor (Ayer has him in 1936), who kept the paper independent or "non-partisan" (acc. to Ayer). One may suppose that its contents was more like an edition of another Polish paper Bielawski published in Trenton since 1918, called "Przyjaciel Wolonsci". Ayer described both papers accurately in the same words, except the addresses of the office. Indirectly we have a certain proof for the paper's Catholicity because we know that Bielawski worked also with the Catholic Polish papers in Chicago, see Wi/Ha...Part III:Illinois, the DZIENNIK CHICAGOWSKI (1890-1955) and NARÓD POLSKI (1898-1955-). The NOWINY ceased its publication in 1949.

Details: of the Polish weekly's appearance we know from the P.L.G.N. only of its last year: 1934. Ayer says it was published Sunday, as its name says, with six columns for \$1.50. Under the name NOWINY, Ayer gives at first the same details but changed in 1936 to: published

CAMDEN/ELIZABETH, N.J.

Wednesday (1936 and '37), Friday (1938 ff.) with seven columns (1937 ff.) sold for \$2.00 (1942 ff.). About its circulation Bielicki believes the number of printed copies was between two and three thousand; Ayer gives an account only from 1939 ff.: 5,740; growing to the highest: 6,850, and going down to 5,980 in 1949.

Sources: AN under title NOWINY; Zie. under title: P.L.-G.N., p.117 and other pages; OS., p.93; Ayer under G.N.-P.L. (1934), under NOWINY (1935-49); letter Bielicki; Leahy (1907), p.208.

Locations: AN lists NOWINY but has no holdings.

VESPER BELL (1896-98)

This "Catholic:lc" weekly paper (acc. to its appearance a "newspaper") was established in 1896 and listed for the last time in 1898.

Rowell (1897) presents it as a Roman-Catholic weekly, published and edited by the Vesper Bell Publishing Company; Dauchy gives the same establishing date: 1896 and the same periodicity. In no history of New Jersey could be found a hint of this shortlived newspaper. There is a Sunday School and Home Paper, VESPER BELLS in Philadelphia, 1883ff. but no direct reason to bring them into relationship. A letter to the editor of the present CATHOLIC STAR HERALD, Camden, unfortunately was not answered.

Details: published Saturdays, 4 pages, 13x18 inches.

Sources: Rowell (1897), Dauchy (1897).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

ELIZABETH

belonged to the diocese of Newark had in 1899:7 churches, of which one was German, one Lithuanian. Ayer has listed in 1904:52,130 inhabitants, having 4 secular papers and the following CATHOLIC MESSENGER.

CATHOLIC MESSENGER (1898-1906)

It is a "Catholic:lc" monthly (?) magazine, established in 1898, and listed until 1906. Since Rowell (1898-1906) notes it as a Saturday publication, 20 pages, for \$1.00, which seems to be very cheap - and Ayer (1903-06) as a monthly, 16 pages, 50 cents - we believe it more reasonable to consider it as a monthly. Named as

editor and publisher is first (1898-) Henry S. Altai; from 1903-04: Patrick E. Flynn; from 1905-06 again Altai as editor only, with the Catholic Messenger Publishing Company as publisher.

Details: first 20 pages, 9x12, for \$1.00, with a circulation of 1083 in 1900. Later in 1903 it is described with 16 pages, 9x11, to 50 cents.

Sources: Rowell (1898-1906); Ayer (1903-06); Severance (1908); Lucey IV, 219.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

Shenandoah, Pa. (1897-98)
Minersville, Pa. (My 30-N 17 1898)
Elizabeth, N.J. (N 1898-Ag 3 1899)
and office in Pittsburgh, Pa. 1898/9

GARSAS* AMERIKOS LIETUVIU (ECHO) (1897-Ag 3 1899)
and supplement LIETUVISKAS KNZGZNAS (1897-98)

*See GARSAS (1894-96) with Shenandoah, Pa. in Wi/Ha...Part 5; Pennsylvania, p.141/2.

This Lithuanian publication destined for a larger area was "Roman-Catholic:lc", a weekly newspaper, even from 1897-98 accompanied by a weekly supplement: "Lithuanian Library". It kept its connection with Pennsylvania, where it came from (see above the places) through an office in Pittsburgh (1898-99). In Shenandoah it followed the GARSAS, founded by Rev. A. Milukas, other Lithuanian priests and laymen, changed the title and the places, and was in Elizabeth even edited by Rev. Milukas, while a new corporation of priests had taken over: the Revs. B. Zindzius, A. Kaupas, J. Kaulakis and M. Sedvydis, who published the paper without interruption to Ag 3 1899.

Details: only that the circulation had grown from 150 to 1,000 during 1898-99.

Sources: 1. Letter of Mr. J. Kajeckas of the Lithuanian Legation, 2. Letter of Msgr. J. Balkunas of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Priest's League, 3. Letter of Wm. T. Kvetkas, Secretary of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Alliance of America.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

ELIZABETH/HOBOKEN, N.J.

KATHOLISCHES HAUSBUCH, New York, City (Ja 1865-72)

see Wi/Ha...Part 14, v.I:New York City, p.89/90; since one of its three editors in the years 1865-72 was a parish-priest of St. Michael's, Elizabeth, the German "Catholic:lc", monthly magazine was certainly also read around Elizabeth in New Jersey (see Rev. Heinrich Lembke).

———— LIETUVISKAS KNAGANAS see GARSAS...

NEW AND OLD (1885-85 or 86)

It was a "Catholic:lc", monthly magazine, established in 1885, listed once only in 1886 in Alden. A letter to St. Michael's priests was not answered, no other facts could be found.

Details: None.

Source: Only Alden (1886).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

HOBOKEN (West Hoboken see with Tenafly, N.J.)

belonged to the diocese of Newark, had in 1899 four churches, one of them Italian, one German; Ayer, in 1904 listed 59,564 inhabitants with 7 newspapers, 2 of them German, all secular.

— { -ANNALS OF OUR LADY OF THE ANGELS,
West Hoboken, later called Union City, N.J. (1915-21)
see Tenafly, N.J. (1921-1966+)

COLUMBIAD, Boston, Mass. (1893-1908?)

COLUMBIAD, Hoboken, N.J. (?1912-1921)

COLUMBIA, New Haven, Conn. (1921-1966+)

THE COLUMBIAD transferred between 1908 and 1912 from Boston to Hoboken was a "Catholic:lc" magazine, at the same time "a" society-paper "Catholic:2". It was a monthly, the official organ of the Knights of Columbus (see explanations and descriptions in Wi/Ha... Part 10: Massachusetts, p.35/6, and "First Series with Connecticut, New Haven). It ceased under the title COLUMBIAD in 1921 and was moved to New Haven, Conn. as COLUMBIA, where it is current in 1966+, a nationwide publication. The Free Public Library, Hoboken, was not able to find any hint of its existence there. Different letters

HOBOKEN/HOPEWELL/JERSEY CITY,N.J.

to officers of the K.of C. were not answered.

Details, Sources and Locations see Boston or New Haven.

HOPEWELL, 40 m of Philadelphia,

belonged to the diocese of Trenton, had in 1899 one church and St. Michael's Home for orphans; Ayer gives in 1904 the number of inhabitants as 980, having one secular paper.

ST. MICHAEL'S MESSENGER (1898-?)

see first ST. MARY'S MESSENGER, New Brunswick,N.J.(1883-98)

This "Catholic:lc", weekly (?) magazine was started as a continuation of ST. MARY'S MESSENGER, (see with Brunswick,N.J.), in 1898 when in May of that year St. Michael's Orphan Asylum and Industrial School was dedicated with the task to take over a part of St. Mary's work. The new home under the auspices of the diocese of Trenton was financially supported by St. Michael's Union like the first home by St. Mary's Union (Leahy, p.336). The "director" of the new home was also in charge of the publication. We asked the director in Mr 1955, Rev. Morgan Kelly about it but he believed that no publication existed, but Rev. Leahy, writing his book in 1907, probably saw documents proving its existence.

Details: None known.

Sources: Leahy, pp. 34, 214, 224, 336.

Locations: Not in ULS.

JERSEY CITY

belonged to the diocese of Newark, had in 1899:17 churches(one of them Polish, one German), and Ayer listed in 1904:206,433 inhabitants, with nine secular papers, none Catholic.

CATHOLIC PRESS (1894-98)

It was a "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper which appeared first in 1894 (Dauchy and Rowell), and was listed for the last time in 1898 (Dauchy)which probably was its last year. Rowell (1895) gives us Charles North and Richardson as editor and publisher. A letter to the Free Pub. Library of Jersey City was not answered.

Details: published Saturdays with 4 pages of 16x22 inches, sold for \$1.00(Rowell, 1895).

Sources: we had only Dauchy (1894-98), and Rowell (1895-96).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

THE DOVE OF IRELAND (1888-?98)
probably continued by ORPHAN'S MESSENGER, Jersey City (1898-)

It seems to be Irish, was "Catholic:lb", published by Sisters, had the approbation of its bishop, a monthly devotional magazine, was established in Ap 1888; we don't know how long it existed, perhaps until THE ORPHAN'S MESSENGER AND WORKING GIRL'S FRIEND was founded in 1898. We found one copy of it in our library (DCU), v.2, no.3 (Je 1889) from which we could see that it was published (and probably also edited) by the Sisters of Peace of Immaculate Conception in St. Joseph's Convent, 78 Grand Street, Jersey City, as an organ of the Union of Peace and Prayer, also called St. Joseph's Union; the purpose of the magazine was to support a home for working and emigrant girls together with an orphanage at the same place, also for a summer home at Englewood on the Hudson River. The magazine's contents of the one copy we could check explains first who those Sisters of Peace are: the order was founded under Leo XIII with the special aim to help working girls; it also says that the first house in the U.S., was that in New Jersey, opened in 1885 with the special blessing of Rt. Rev. W.M. Wigger, Bishop of Newark. There are articles, sketches on saints and devotional piety, also a story, and more explanations about the Union of Peace and Prayer. Nothing is particularly "Irish." Only one advertisement was put in. See the note with Orphan's Messenger, Jersey City.

Details: more like a small newspaper with its 8 pages 9x12 inches; it is illustrated, sold for 25 cents per year. It was given free to members of the Union (or the fee of that membership was 25 cents, including the magazine).

Sources: only the one copy of Je 1889.

Locations: Not AN, ULS. DCU has vol. 2, no.3 (Je 1889).

HUDSON COUNTY POST (1896-99)

It was a "Catholic:lc" weekly local newspaper, established in 1896, it ceased to be listed after 1899. Its editor and publisher was Patrick J. Tansey who was in 1894-95 editor of the CATHOLIC LEDGER, Newark (a letter to the Free Public Library, Jersey City, was not answered).

Details: published Saturdays, 8 pages, 15x22 inches, \$1.00, circulation less than 1,000 in the years 1897-99 (Rowell).

Sources: Dauchy (1898-99); Rowell (1897-99).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.

NEW JERSEY REVUE (German)(1879-1892)
 was an edition of KATHOLISCHES VOLKSBLATT, N.Y.* (1878-99)
 dated also at Newark, N.J.

*see Wi/Ha...Part 14, v.I, p.90-92:KATHOLISHES
 VOLKSBLATT and its editions.

It was a German "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper, in German. Middleton had listed the N.J.REVUE, but without date. Rowell has 1877; but then the main-paper did not yet exist. Alden and Tobias give the mainpaper's year; some other sources, together with Rev. Georg Timpe, a specialist for German papers, and Sister M.J.Grothe have the right dates: 1879-92. Victor Dworzak was at that time the editor of the main-paper as well as the editions. The publisher was Hermann Ridder, the eldest of the famous publishing family: their publishing house in New York City, 13 Barclay Street, was also the office for its editions.

Details: published weekly, Thursdays; in 1887 (Rowell) with 10 pages, 17x22 inches, to \$2.50; in 1889/90 (Ayer) 8 pages, 36x44, \$2.00 and circulating 6,000 copies, while Tobias lists only 3,500; in 1892 (Alden) has even 12 pages with a circulation of 7,000; in 1892 (Batten) brings for New York City 8 pages, 18x22, \$2.50, circulation 6,000.

Sources: Timpe and Grothe (see Gen. Bibliography) the German directory: Enzlberger; Middleton (1893), Hoffmann (1891,92), Rowell (1887), Ayer (1889,90), Batten (1892), Tobias (1890), and a letter of C.H.Ridder.

A "FIRST": The N.J.REVUE, although only an edition of a New York paper, is the first German Catholic newspaper in New Jersey.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. The Office of THE CATHOLIC NEWS, 22 North William St., New York City has a set of the main paper: KATHOLISCHES VOLKSBLATT.

— see { THE ORPHAN'S MESSENGER AND ADVOCATE OF THE BLIND
 { THE ORPHAN'S MESSENGER AND WORKING GIRL'S FRIEND, Jersey City

THE ORPHAN'S MESSENGER AND WORKING GIRL'S FRIEND (1898-99)
 (seems to be continuing THE DOVE OF IRELAND*, Jersey City, 1888-98)
 is followed by THE ORPH. 'S MESS. AND ADVOCATE OF THE BLIND (-1966+)

*Trying to find out the connection of THE DOVE OF IRELAND with THE ORPHAN'S MESSENGER AND WORKING GIRL'S FRIEND we came to the result: The Congregation of the Sisters of Peace was founded in Nottingham, England in 1884. Their first home in U.S. was established in 1885 in Jersey City, their convent called St. Joseph's Convent; therefore also the Sisters were called St. Joseph's Sisters of Peace, or later-because most of their homes were in the diocese of Newark - St. Joseph's Sisters of Newark. These Sisters are the publishers of THE ORPHAN'S MESSENGER AND ADVOCATE OF THE BLIND today in Jersey City, York Street; a letter from them in 1953 shows that they do not know of the existence of THE DOVE OF IRELAND, since there are few records left. The DCU copy is perhaps the only copy existant. The same development we have for the "Union of Peace and Prayer" established between 1885 and 1888; the title St. Joseph's Union is already used, too, in 1888, and probably became the "Pious Union of Prayer" listed in NCA (1953), p.466, as established in 1898.

"DOVE" OF IRELAND as title of the magazine may be explained first as a symbol of peace (Union of Peace), but also as an Irish symbol together with a cross (a picture of the Sisters in the magazine shows an embroidery on their habit: Cross and Dove, "dove" standing in that case for the memory of St. Columba who founded a monastery in Iona, in the year 563, from where great mission work was done).

It is a "Catholic:lb", quarterly magazine, established in 1898 and still published in 1956 - CPD Wagner gives as date of establishing: 1890, but other sources: 1898. Lucey proves that the latter is the right one because in 1948 the magazine's Golden Jubilee was celebrated. We were informed by Sister M. Eymard that in 1898 started the magazine with the first title: THE ORPHAN'S MESSENGER AND WORKING GIRL'S FRIEND, and that this title was changed in 1900 to the title of -1956 - : THE ORPAHN'S MESSENGER AND ADVOCATE OF THE BLIND, A NATIONAL CATHOLIC QUARTERLY MAGAZINE, edited and published at Saint Joseph's Home, according to the different field of labor in the Home. The Sisters of St. Joseph of Newark are editors and publishers in the interests of the orphans and the blind. Sister M. Bernardine was an editor in 1939, Sr. M. Eymard in 1955. Also founded in 1898 was the "Pious Union of Prayer" (which probably continued the "Union of Peace and Prayer," established between 1885-1888). The ORPHAN'S MESSENGER became its organ and remained so throughout its existence (NCA, 1953), to foster with its educating and devotional character confidence in united prayers and to support the spiritual and temporal welfare of the dependent children. Title, address, tendencies still

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JERSEY CITY, N.J.

the same in 1966+, still listed in CPD. It is known from 1900 onward to be "approved by the proper authorities of the Archdiocese of Newark" (Wynhoven).

Details: none known for the first two years. A few data come from the directories for the second title: 50 cents (since 1923), a circulation of 250,000 (1923), 201,500 (1926), 228,012 (1932), 120,000 (1942-48), 96,000 (1953), 90,000 (1955).

Sources: Hoffmann (1901-13), by (CPD) Meier (1923-42), Wynhoven (1939), (CPD) Wagner (1948-50), NCA (1931-55); of Lucey and the fundamental letter from Sister M. Eymard, editor in 1953, St. Joseph's Home, 81 York St., Jersey City, N.J., and a senior Sister who remembered the old days.

Locations: Not in ULS and AN. The St. Joseph's Home, 81 York Street, Jersey City, has certainly at least the newest volumes; we are not informed how far back.

SVOBODA (LIBERTY) (S 15 1893-1900)

This Ukrainian "Catholic:lc", (of Byzantine rite), bi-monthly, later weekly, newspaper written in the Ukrainian language, was founded in S 15, 1893 by Rev. Gregory Hrushka. It is still being published in 1966+, but since 1900 it cannot count any more as a Roman Catholic paper. In 1893 Father Hrushka, pastor in Jersey City, had the idea of creating a newspaper for his people. He procured imported type and started in his dining room. Two compatriots ~~set the type, brought the forms in~~ a wheelbarrow to a printer, and distributed the first 100 issues to the members of the parish. And so every second week. The paper became "the chief source of information for the Ukrainian immigrant. It gave him the news of the world and of his native country. It informed him of the ways of the new world and guided him against the pitfalls of the social and economic system that was strange to him." Mr. Herman* tells us by letter that already in 1894 the paper became

*Letter from Gregory Hermann, Secretary of the Ukrainian National Association, containing information appearing in the Jubilee Book of the Ukrainian National Association, 1936.

the official organ of the Ukrainian National Association, also that this organization "came into collision with the influence of Russian Orthodox Mission. To counteract this influence...(it) led a successful movement in the United States...by means of its newspaper SVOBODA ...it developed a solid democratic front of American Ukrainians." Father Hrushka was still sole owner, publisher and editor until 1895; then Rev. Nestor Dmytriw and Rev. John Konstankevich became owners and editors. A member of the St. Josephat Seminary, Washington, D.C.,

JERSEY CITY/LONG BRANCH, N.J.

knew that in 1900 the SVOBODA was sold to the Ukrainian National Association, together with its organ, which became from that time onward secular.

Details: 4 pages were printed first bi-monthly (1893-94); weekly as official organ (1894-1914) and that it became in its secular time even a daily (1921) with an added weekly in English (1933).

Sources: AN; a long letter by Mr. Herman and information given by a member of St. Josaphat Seminary, Washington, D.C.

Locations: AN: the five given places have no copies before 1900.

LONG BRANCH

belonged to the diocese of Trenton, had in 1899 two churches; Ayer lists in 1904: 2,872 inhabitants with 2 papers, no Catholic one.

CATHOLIC (N.J.CATHOLIC) (1897-1901?)

This "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper began in 1897 and ended probably in 1901 (the last time listed by Dauchy). Rowell gives for the CATHOLIC the Press Publication Co. as publisher, while Ayer has for the NEW JERSEY CATHOLIC, as he calls it in the same time, Joseph A. Poole as publisher and editor.

In Leahy's book, (see Special Bibliography) on pp. 234/35 he says, that in the seaside resort place Long Branch, Rev. William P. Cantwell was pastor and founder of the GOOD TIDINGS --see the following item-- published there for two years: 1894-96 listed by Dauchy even until 1899. Is it not possible that he changed only the title or he started a second time in 1897 a paper? Since he had not enough support the first time for his "religious" magazine he tried it now with a weekly newspaper and the help of a publisher and editor? In that case Dauchy's listing until 1899 would include the CATHOLIC. It seems to us probable since Father Cantwell was a gifted writer, contributing to the best magazines also, later editing THE NEWARK MONITOR. But this remains a guess of ours.

Details: 4 pages, 15x22, \$1.00, circulation less than 1,000, published Saturdays.

Sources: nothing besides those three secular directories of Rowell (1899), Ayer (1899), Dauchy (1901).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

GOOD TIDINGS (1894-96-?99)

This is a "Catholic:lc", monthly religious and literary magazine, coming to life in 1894 and dying in 1896, may be 1897, or even 1899. Leahy's history (see Special Bibliography) says, pp. 234/35, that it lived two years. That would be 1896 or 97. Rowell lists it still in 1897, Hoffmann and Dauchy until 1899, what not necessarily means that it really still existed. If it were true - what we believe possible - that the CATHOLIC, Long Branch (q.v.) was in some way a successor in 1887, the GOOD TIDINGS must have ended before the CATHOLIC began. The change of a publication might have escaped the directories because they do not list the CATHOLIC.

The founder of the GOOD TIDINGS is Rev. William P. Cantwell who had studied at Seton Hall College and was, from 1890 onward, pastor of Our Lady Star of the Sea at Long Branch. His magazine was "devoted to the interest of religion" for which purpose "he had written so many forceful articles in the purest English" (Leahy). He had to cease publication for lack of support. Lucey (IV, 200) says that Father Cantwell was a literary man of some note, contributor to the CATHOLIC WORLD, to DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE, and we see him later as editor of the MONITOR (1906-) (Newark, Trenton). Lucey is astonished not to find the GOOD TIDINGS mentioned in the biographical sketch in the AMERICAN CATHOLIC WHO'S WHO, 1911.

Details: in Rowell (1895-97): 20 pages, 9x12, \$1.00.

Sources: we used Leahy, the directories Rowell (1895-97), Hoffmann (1895-99), Dauchy (1897-99) and the remarks of Lucey (IV, 200).

Locations: Not in ULS.

———— N.J.CATHOLIC, Long Branch see CATHOLIC

MORRISTOWN

belonged to the diocese of Newark, had in 1899 one church and Ayer lists in 1904: 11,267 inhabitants with 7 secular papers.

THE SENTINEL AND BAYLEY SCHOOL MESSENGER (1894-98)

This "Catholic:lc", monthly school-paper was listed in Hoffmann from 1894 to 1898; it was also mentioned by Lucey IV, 223. He supposes it may have existed in the time when Middleton had stopped his search (1893) which is true. Reverend F.J.Doogan, Assumption parish, Morristown, N.J. was friendly enough to search for us, but

MORRISTOWN/NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

his "numerous inquiries" were in vain. We know only that the Bayley School was established in 1875, so called by Msgr. Flynn after Bishop Bayley, the second oldest Catholic school in New Jersey, and that it was in charge of Sisters of Charity (Sharkey, see Special Bibliography). There was no trace to be found in Joseph M. Flynn, STORY OF A PARISH, 1847-1892, and not in J.E. Lindsley: A HISTORY OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH OF MORRISTOWN, 1952.

Details: none

Sources: Hoffmann (1894-98); Lucey IV, 223; Sharkey III, 158-66.

Locations: Not in ULS.

NEW BRUNSWICK

belonged to the diocese of Trenton, had in 1899:3 churches and St. Mary's Orphanage in charge of Srs. of Charity; Ayer counted in 1904:20,006 inhabitants having 7 secular papers.

PARISH KALENDAR (St. Peter's) (1881-?)

We can give only a small trace for further research: it might be a ?German, "Catholic:lc" weekly PARISH "KALENDAR" (written that way, half English, half German). In Leahy's book, 1907, in his bibliography (p.6) is listed: "O'Grady, PARISH KALENDAR (St. Peter's) New Brunswick." On page 293, about Msgr. J.A.O'Grady we find that he was known for his studious habits and his brilliant mind; he became in 1881 rector of St. Peter's Church and could easily have had the qualities to create a parish paper. (A letter to St. Peter's Parish was not answered.)

Details: none

Sources: Leahy p.6 of Bibliography.

Locations: Not in ULS.

ST. MARY'S MESSENGER (F(?) 1883-1898)

succeeded by ST. MICHAEL'S MESSENGER, Hopewell, N.J. (1898-?)

This "Catholic:lc" annual, later weekly magazine was established shortly before Mr 3 1883* one year after the start of the St. Mary's

*The AVE MARIA, Notre Dame, Ind., has a notice on Mr 3 1883: "ST. MARY'S MESSENGER, Diocese of Trenton, New Brunswick, N.J., a large eight-page paper, published annually in the

NEW BRUNSWICK/NEWARK, N.J.

in the interest of St. Mary's Union, organized for the support of orphans in the Diocese. It keeps the members informed... the money goes to St. Mary's Asylum and Industrial School, in charge of Sisters of Charity."

Union (on F 2 1882), not as late as 1894, when Hoffmann began to list it up to 1899; practically it means: 1898, the end-date. St. Michael's Messenger (see with Hopewell, N.J.) continued it in the same year 1898). St. Mary's Home and its publication were in charge of a (Rev.) "director" under the auspices of the diocese. He was supposed also to be the editor of the magazine; we do not know his name. The Asylum was "started by Bishop M.J.O'Farrell", who died in 1894; it was "the only orphanage in the diocese for many years" (Leahy, 224, 336); Leahy, too (p.214) states that St. Mary's Messenger was continued by St. Michael's Messenger, to support the new home built under Bishop McFaul (1894-1917) in 1896 ff., dedicated in May 1898, Sisters of St. Francis taking the children over seven years, from St. Mary's.

Details: Nothing known.

Sources: Hoffmann (1894-99); Leahy, pp.34,214,224, 336.

Locations: Not in ULS.

NEWARK

having its first pastor in 1828, became in 1853 a diocese, its churches grew to 19 in 1899, including one for Germans, one for Poles, one for Italians (see the three groups having publications). Ayer, in 1904, listed 246,070 inhabitants with 18 secular papers.

THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN (1873-76)
changed to IRISH CITIZEN (1876/77-1878)

This "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper started in 1873 (the LITERARISCHE HANDWEISER mentions it in 1874, col. 72, as a "new weekly") and was listed last in 1878 at Newark. We have seen the originals of THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN with George Cuming's name at the masthead of vol. 2, S 1874; he as editor and Owen Garrigan as business manager in D 19, 1874; Cuming and Lane in Ag 21, 1875. Rowell (1874) has a "Catholic Publication Co." as editor and publisher. In each issue are some columns of Irish news. An advertisement for THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN in Rowell (1876) gives Geo. Cuming as editor, Cuming and Lane as publisher and says: "of all the States in the Union, New Jersey contains the most dense Catholic population according to area ..., a population...refined, progressive and enterprising...it is the only organ of the Catholics in New Jersey,...possessing the entire confidence of both clergy and laity." Checking of the Newark city

directories* resulted: 1874/75 "Office 179 Market Street.

*by Miss Gertrude Calahan, Librarian of the Public Library,
Newark.

Published every Saturday. The only Catholic paper in the State.
Terms \$2.50 per annum. Editor and publisher: George Cuming."
1875/76: the same, Owen Garrigan added as manager. 1876/77: the name
changed to THE IRISH CITIZEN, Geo. Cuming editor and manager. 1877/78:
address changed, 788 Broad Street. Not listed further. Pettengill,
in 1877, has the paper listed in his "Religious" section as CATHOLIC
CITIZEN but in the main part of his directory with the same details
as IRISH CITIZEN.

THE CATHOLIC or IRISH CITIZEN is a good paper according to the
original vol. 2 seen. It brings the "Official appointments" of the
Diocese of Newark, the directory for the ten parishes, it has
instructive articles about the Faith, news about the many societies
and institutions: St. Mary's Academy, St. Benedict's College, weekly
records of St. Michael's Hospital, etc., Young Men's Assoc.,
Hibernian Insurance Co., Emerald Guards Association, Irish Catholic
Benevolent Union.

We profited much from the volume 1874/5 we had seen, because its
editor eagerly had listed all other Catholic papers being founded or
going out of existence throughout the U.S. at those years.

Details: from the original II (1874/75): Saturday, 8 pages (two with
adds), 15x21, 5 cols; Rowell (1874) must have the measurements of
vol. I: 28x42; in 1876 the circulation was 1900 copies.

Sources: Middleton (1908); the LITERARISCHE-HANDWEISER (1874); Rowell
(1874 and advertisement in 1876); Pettengill (1877,78); Cook (1876);
the Newark City Directories and the original vol. 2 (1874-75).

A "FIRST": THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN of Newark was in 1873(-78) the
FIRST AND ONLY CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in New Jersey.

Locations: Not in ULS, AN. DGU has vol. 2 (S 19, 1874-S 11, 1875).

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE GAZETTE (1871-?)

Of this probably "Catholic:2", monthly society-paper (which was an
organ of the Catholic Institute) was established in 1871. Besides the
latter statement of Rev. Frederick J. Zwierlein we do not have any
further information. In his book: LIFE AND LETTERS OF BISHOP McQUAID,
v.3, 345, he says, that Bishop McQuaid had founded in New Jersey "a
work of benevolence, a Young Men's Catholic Institute, in June, 1854,

erected buildings in 1856...to teach them religious and useful things The first number of the CATHOLIC INSTITUTE GAZETTE in Newark came out in 1871." THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: "McQuaid" does not mention this Institution. Miss Calahan of the Public Library searched for us with no result. THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN, Newark, 2 (1874/75), also Yeager, p.161, mention only the Institution. The director, Msgr. John J. Kiley, of the Catholic Youth Organization, Newark, writes us in 1955 that he could not find any information about this GAZETTE.

Details: none.

Sources: Zwierlein: LIFE AND LETTERS OF BISHOP McQUAID (V.3, 345).

A "FIRST": THE CATHOLIC INSTITUTE GAZETTE of Newark was in 1871 the FIRST CATHOLIC SOCIETY-PAPER in New Jersey.

Locations: Not in ULS.

CATHOLIC LEDGER (1893-1904)

changed of title: CATHOLIC LEDGER AND INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT (1896/97-)
to: NEWARK LEDGER (1898/99-1913), also short: LEDGER

This "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper was founded in 1893, 204 Market Street, Newark (so in City Directory 1893/94). It is listed for the last time in Ayer: 1904, in Hoffmann: 1909, in the City Dir.: 1913. M.J.O'Connor and T.J.Regan are the editors and publishers in 1893/94. The City Dir. 1894/95 has both as proprietors, and Patrick J. Tansey as editor who left to start in 1896 the HUDSON COUNTY POST, Jersey City; in 1896/97 the title is enlarged: CATHOLIC LEDGER AND INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT, the same staff. In 1897/98 the publisher is the Newark Ledger Publishing Co., while M.J.O'Connor edits the paper. Again the title changed: NEWARK LEDGER (1898/99 City Dir.), Ayer classifies the "Ledger" as "democratic and Catholic" from 1898-1904. But even in its more politically active time it remains listed as "Rom.-Cath." and Hoffmann brings it from 1894-99 and again from 1905-07 in his Catholic Directory. Lucey (III, 135, note 4) says from THE CATHOLIC LEDGER AND INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT that it is an example of a politically partisan journal. THE NEWARK LEDGER from 1916 is not related with this one found by Miss Calahan, Librarian, Public Library.

Details: published Saturdays, 8 pages, first 15x22, later 17x24, in 1903: 16x22 inches, sold for \$1.00; so, too in City Dir., but 1895/96; \$2.00 (also in Batten), and back to \$1.00 in 1896/97 in 1903. The circulation is, from different sources, between 5,000 and 8,000 in 1895-98, 5,240 copies in 1900, 5,000 for 1901-04.

Sources: besides Hoffmann the Newark City Directories, Sommer's Newspaper Manual (1903)- both checked for us by Miss Gertrude Calahan, Newark Public Library - Ayer (1893-1904), Batten (1895-97), Remington (1896,98,1900), Dauchy (1894,97), Pettengill (1895), and Lucey III, 135, note 4.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

— CATHOLIC LEDGER AND INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT see
CATHOLIC LEDGER, Newark

CATHOLIC MESSENGER (1889-90)

This "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper came to life in 1889, was listed in two directories only in 1890, seems to be a one-year affair. It is nowhere else mentioned, also not in the Newark City Directory.

Details: Rowell says: publishes Saturdays, Catholic, with 4 pages of 14x21 inches, \$1.00; the MESSENGER PUBLISHING CO. is editor and publisher; Dauchy adds a circulation of 1,200 copies.

Sources: Rowell (1890), Dauchy (1890).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

———— IRISH CITIZEN see CATHOLIC CITIZEN, Newark

DER KATHOLISCHE VOLKSBOTE (1896-?)

This German "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper is listed in Hoffmann's CATHOLIC DIRECTORY of 1896, as existing in Newark, N.J. Nowhere else a trace could be found of it.

Details: none known.

Source: only Hoffmann (1896).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

KATHOLISCHES HAUSBUCH, NEW YORK, CITY (Ja 1865-72)

see Wi/Ha...Part 14, v.I: New York, City, p.89/90; since one of the three editors in the years 1865-72 lived in Newark as pastor of St. Peter's church, Rev. Gottfried Prieth, the German "Catholic:lc", monthly magazine was certainly also read around Newark in New Jersey.

IL MONITORE CATTOLICO (?-1893-?)

This Italian "Catholic:lc", probably weekly newspaper, of "general" character was only listed by Middleton (1893), without date. Nowhere a trace of it, and nobody could be of help to find one.

Details: none known.

Source: only Middleton (1893).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

NEW JERSEY CATHOLIC NEWS, Newark (My 15 1887-Ja 1952)
also for Trenton, Paterson, Camden.
was an edition of CATHOLIC NEWS, N.Y. City*

*see Wi/Ha...Part 14, v.I, p.28-31: CATH. NEWS, its editions and history.

This "Catholic:lc", 1937 ff. "la", weekly newspaper-edition was founded a year after the main-paper: on My 15, 1887 (most directories give 1886, but the exact date comes from the editor Madigan), and it ceased "sometime in Jan. 1952" (there last mentioned in NCA), the ADVOCATE, Newark, replacing it, which began in D 1951, overlapping probably only with one issue). * Its territory comprises the seven

*Mr. Charles H. Ridder answered our first letter, giving us the family-tree of the papers published by the Ridder family and sent us the 50th Anniversary number. But he did not answer a second time when we needed the exact end dates of this and the Brooklyn edition.

In a letter the Catholic Press Association of the U.S. could only affirm our approximate date.

Northern counties of New Jersey, the Archdiocese of Newark, the dioceses of Trenton, Paterson, and Camden, of which it is the official organ. There was an office in Newark besides

NEWARK, N.J.

New York City. Its founder and publisher, also editor in the beginning, was Herman Ridder who before this was editor of the NEW JERSEY REVUE (German), Jersey City and who won Dr. John Gilmary Shea, the known historian, as editor for the time June 30, 1889 to February 22, 1892. Herman Ridder started the daily STAATSZEITUNG in New York in 1892; then his younger brother Henry took over THE CATHOLIC NEWS, and when he died in 1935, he was followed by his son Charles H. Ridder. Shea was succeeded by Michael J. Madigan (1894-).

The NEW JERSEY CATHOLIC NEWS, though only an edition of a New York paper, became in 1937 the official organ of the new Archdiocese of Newark, the dioceses of Trenton, Paterson and Camden.

Madigan died in 1939. He was followed by Richard Reid as editor, Victor L. Ridder was advertising manager, the publisher was The Catholic News Publishing Co. The paper claims to be the first real Catholic "News" paper, chronicling everything important in the world - a family paper.

Details: a Saturday paper; we can only conclude from the main-paper: 8 pages, 18x24 (Ayer 1888), \$1.00 (to 1906); raised to \$2.00 (to 1948), \$4.00 (1950); it was illustrated. The circulation of the edition grew from 15,000 (1936) to 21,775 (1950).

Sources: CPD Meier (1932); CPD Wagner (1948); CPD (1950); NCA (1952); letter from Charles H. Ridder and the 50th Anniversary Number of the New York paper (O 1936) with a story of THE CATHOLIC NEWS. See Wi/Ha, Part 14, v.I pp. 28-31.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS: nothing in Public Library, Newark; the Office in New York has files.

PRAWDA (TRUTH) (?-1893-?)

It was a Polish, probably "Catholic:lc" paper, a weekly newspaper, of which we know little, except the following: Rev. Bernard Marja Skulik, a Pole, worked with or founded some different Catholic papers as the Italian CIVILTA CATTOLICA in New York, in 1893, then living in Passaic, N.J., the PRAWDA in Newark, then three papers at Shamokin, Pa.: PRZYJACUL, 1894; POLSKA I LITWA, 1894/5; SATURDAY WEEKLY, 1894/5.

Details: of the PRAWDA: none known.

Sources: many, see with Shamokin, Pa.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

NEW JERSEY REVUE, Newark see Jersey City

PATERSON

belonged to the diocese of Newark, had in 1899 nine churches; Ayer listed in 1904 the number of inhabitants as 105,171, having 9 secular papers.

CATHOLIC TIMES, Arlington, N.J. had an office in Paterson

NEW JERSEY CATHOLIC NEWS, Paterson see Newark

TENAFLY

belonged to the diocese of Newark, had in 1899 one church and a mission with Sisters of Charity; Ayer in 1904 listed 1,746 inhabitants with one secular paper.

Belle Prairie Convent, Minn., (1874-77)
other places (1878-1915)
West Hoboken, N.J. (1915-21)
Tenafly, N.J. (1921-1966+)

ANNALS OF OUR LADY OF THE ANGELS (Jl 1921-1966+)
or MESSENGER OF ANNALS...ANGELS

This "Catholic:lb"; devotional monthly magazine's history is given in full with Belle Prairie Convent, Minn. It was founded there by Missionary Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, being also the publishers and editors of the magazine, their official organ. It had the purpose "to carry God's message to the Indian" (1874), later "to the honor of our blessed lady". It wandered in 1878 to Augusta, Georgia, in 1882 to Rome, Italy, back to the states in 1915, to West Hoboken. In July 1921 the paper was moved to Tenafly, where at Knickerbocker Rd. is still in 1966 the office of the Order of the same Sisters. The Annals had and still have the approval of Pope Pius IX and the following Popes. Sister Mary Teresa, the editor of 1954 wrote us and made us the gift of some back-numbers.

TENAFLY/TRENTON, N.J.

Details: almost the same all the time: about 32 pages, 6x8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, its price growing from \$1.00 to \$1.25, to \$1.50; in 1952 the circulation amounted to 20,000 copies; in 1955 to 28,000 copies.

Sources: ULS; CPD (1953) and NCA (1954 and 55); besides Middleton (1893 and 1908) an article with the magazine's history in the "Diamond Jubilee Number" LXXV (Ag. 1950); and a letter from the Order.

Locations: in ULS: MWH "Annals" v.7 (Ja-D 1882). The publishing place of today (address above); not known how complete. DCU: v.13 (N 1888), 14 (Ja-D 1889); Diamond Jubilee Number 75 (1950).

TRENTON

was a diocese since 1881, Catholics of many nationalities had come to live there, in 1899 existed seven churches; Ayer in 1904 listed 73,307 inhabitants with 9 secular papers.

— CATHOLIC TIMES of Arlington had a column for Trenton in its Newark edition

ECCLESIASTICAL REVIEW (? 1890-1895?)

As a "Catholic:2"; "weekly of general character" (Middleton) seems to be a magazine. It was established perhaps in ?1890 and may have ended in 1895?. Middleton lists it in 1893 with no date at all, Hoffmann brings it from 1891 to 1895.

Details: none could be found anywhere, also not in Leahy, 1907; in Leahy's biographies of priests, none is named as editor or publisher. The Chancery did not answer our letter.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Hoffmann (1891-95).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

NEW JERSEY CATHOLIC JOURNAL (1886-1895)

This "Catholic:lc", weekly newspaper was established in 1886 and it seems to have ceased publication in 1895. A year later THE CATHOLIC NEWS, New York City, brought out its New Jersey edition

TRENTON/UNION CITY/VINELAND, N.J.

NEW JERSEY CATHOLIC NEWS, which became the official paper of the Archdiocese of Newark, the Dioceses of Paterson and Camden and probably made it difficult for this Trenton paper to exist. We found it listed as published by the Journal Publication Co. (Ayer 1887-91, also Rowell 1887) but by Thos. E. Keating as publisher from 1888-90 (Rowell); as editor is given in 1887 first the Journal Publishing Co., in 1888 John A. Logue and as manager (Ayer, 1888) and then D.J. Wallace as editor until 1890 (Rowell).

Details: published Saturdays, with 4 pages, 22x34 or 36 inches, to \$1.00; in 1890 even with 8 pages. 15x22, to the same price. Only Remington in 1892 brings the number of circulating copies to 2,180.

Notes:

Sources: Middleton (1893), Hoffmann (1891-95); Rowell (1887-90); Ayer (1881-91); Dauchy (1890), Remington (1892,93). A letter to the Chancery, Trenton, was not answered.

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

_____ NEW JERSEY CATHOLIC NEWS, TRENTON see NEWARK

_____ / UNION CITY; called before WEST HOBOKEN
its ANNALS OF OUR LADY... see Tenafly (1915-21)

VINELAND (near Philadelphia)

belonged to the diocese of Trenton, had in 1899 one church; Ayer in 1904 listed 4,370 inhabitants with 5 secular papers.

THE SACRED HEART COLUMBIAN (1891-94)

It was a "Catholic:lc", monthly school-paper, founded in 1891 (1892 according to Middleton whose search ended in 1892/93) and probably expired already in 1894. An answer from the Sacred Heart Parish-High School (1955) brought us to the right place, the Sacred Heart College, mentioned in Leahy's book as opened in 1884, the Fathers of Mercy in charge of it, not prospering and closed in 1894. A letter to the Motherhouse of the Fathers of Mercy in Brooklyn, N.Y., was not answered. It is rather sure that those Fathers and their students were the publishers and editors.

Details: none.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Leahy(1907).

Locations: Not in AN, ULS.

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY: NEW JERSEY

- Chambers Th.F.Chambers, THE EARLY GERMANS IN NEW JERSEY, Dover, N.J., 1895; mentioned the KATHOLISCHES HAUSBUCH.
- Flynn Paul V. Flynn, HISTORY OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, NEWARK, Newark, 1908; no Catholic periodical mentioned.
- Gough John Francis Gough, ST. MARY'S in JERSEY CITY..., New York, 1938, using all possible sources, the newspapers of 1859 ff. from the city, no Catholic one available it seems those early years; but he has not our "Catholic Press" of 1894 either.
- Leahy Walter T. Leahy, Rev., THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE DIOCESE OF TRENTON, N.J., Princeton: St. Michael's House, 1907. His work helped us much for the periodicals of ST. MARY'S and of ST. MICHAEL'S MESSENGER.
- McCormick John McCormick, "Catholicity in New Jersey," AM.CATH. HIST. RESEARCHES, Phil.; 14 (1897) 44-46.
- 100 YEARS ONE HUNDREDth ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEWARK, N.J., = a supplement to the ADVOCATE of 0 23 1954.
- Sharkey Mary Agnes Sharkey, Sr., THE NEW JERSEY SISTERS OF CHARITY, New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1933.
- LETTERS: Rev. Matthew Hoehn, OSB, St. Mary's Abbey, Newark, answered some of our questions.
Miss G. Calahan, librarian of the Newark Publ. Library searched for us in history books and in the City Directories.
Msgr. Joseph H. Brady of Seton Hall Univ., South Orange, answered though negatively.

HOLDINGS IN THE STATE: Only of two current magazines:

1. ANNALS OF OUR LADY OF THE ANGELS, Missionary Franciscan Sisters, Knickerbocker Rd., Tenafly, N.J., more or less complete, certainly the last years to 1966+.
2. The ORPHAN'S MESSENGER, St. Joseph's Home, 81 York St., Jersey City, we do not know how complete, to 1966+.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE: NEW JERSEY

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time
-	E	Annals of our Lady of the Angels	(Belle Prairie Convent, Minn., etc. W. Hoboken=later Union City				1874-1915)
			Tenafly	mo	mag	1b	Jl 1921- 1966+
1	E	Camden Church Appeal	Camden	d	fair	1c	D 10-? 17 1866
2	E	Catholic or N.J. Catholic	Long Branch	w	n	1c	1897-1901?
3	E:Ir	Catholic Citizen Irish Citizen	Newark	w	n	1c	1873-76 1876-78
4	E	Cath. Institute Gazette	Newark	mo	soc-p	2	1871-?
5	E	Cath. Ledger C.L. and Ind. Democrat - Cath. Ledger and Independent Democrat	Newark	w	n	1c	1893-1904 see Catholic Ledger
6	E	Cath. Messenger	Elizabeth	mo	mag	1c	1898-1906
7	E	Cath. Messenger	Newark	w	n	1c	1889-90
8	E	Cath. Press	Jersey City	w	n	1c	1894-98
9	E	Cath. Times also for Newark, merged: Sunday (Weekly)	Arlington Paterson, Trenton Union and C.T., New York	w	n	1c	1883-F 1884 (F 23 1884-1913)
-	E	Columbiad Columbiad Columbia	(Boston, Mass. Hoboken (New Haven, Conn.)	mag mo	1c soc-p	2	1893-1908? ? 1912-1921 1921- 1966+
10	E	Dove of Ireland	Jersey City	mo	mag	1b	1888-? 98
11	E	Ecclesiastical Review	Trenton	w	mag	2	? 1890-1895?
-	Lith.	Garsas Amerikos Lietuviu; suppl. Lietuviskas	(Shenandoah, Minersville, Pa. Elizabeth Knzgzns (w)				1897-N 17 1898) N 1898-Ag 1899 1897-98
12	Pol	Glos Polski	Camden	w	n	1c	1896-99
13	E	Good Tidings	Long Branch	mo	mag	1c	1894-96-? 99
14	E	Hudson County Post	Jersey City	w	n	1c	1896-99
		- Irish Citizen	see Catholic Citizen, Newark				-
15	G	Der Katholische Volksbote	Newark	w	n	1c	1896-?
-	G	Katholisches Hausbuch (adopted)	(New York, City Elizabeth and Newark				Ja 1865-72)
		- Lietuviskas Knzgzns	see Garsas...				-
16	It	Monitore Cattolico	Newark	w	n	1c	? 25 1893 or ?
17	E	New and Old - New Jersey Catholic	Elizabeth	mo	mag	1c	1885-85 or 86 see Catholic, Long Branch -
18	E	N.J. Cath. Journal	Trenton	w	n	1c	1886-95
-	E	N.J. Cath. News (ed. of N.Y. City Newark and Camden, Paterson, Trenton		w	n	1c	1887) My 15 1887 - Ja 1952

ALPHABETICAL TABLE: con't

No	Lang	Title	Place	Freq	Type	Cath	Time
-	G	N.J. Revue (ed. of N.Y. City	Jersey City				1879)
			and Newark	w	n	lc	1879-1892
		- Orphan's Messenger of the Blind		see			
		Orphan's Messenger... of Girl's Friend, Jersey City -					
19	E	Orphan's Mess.	Jersey City	q	mag	lb	1898-99
		...Girl's Friend or					
		...of the Blind					- 1966+
20	Pol	Prawda	Newark	w	n	lc	?-1893-?
21	E/G	Parish Kalendar	New Brunswick	?w	par-p	lc	1881-?
22	Pol	Przyjacieli Ludu,	Camden	w	n	lc	1895-1934
		or Gazeta Niedzielna...					1934-49
23	E	Sacred Heart					
		Columbian	Vineland	mo	sch-p	lc	1891-94
24	E	Sacred Heart Union	Arlington	q	mag	lb	1880-1960
25	E	St. Mary's Messenger	New Brunswick	ann	mag	lc	F? 1883-
				w			1898
26	E	St. Michael's					
		Messenger	Hopewell	w?	mag	lc	1898-?
27	E	Sentinel + Bayley					
		School Messenger	Morristown	mo	sch-p	lc	1894-98
28	Ukr	Svoboda	Jersey City	w	n	lc	S 15 1893-1900
							not Cath. further-1966+
29	E	Vesper Bell	Camden	w	n	lc	1896-98

STATISTICAL CONCLUSION:

Number: 29 and 6 from other states =35

Language: English 26 (of which one is Irish); German:3;
Polish:3; Ukrainian:1; Italian:1; Lithuanian:1 =35

Places: 14: Arlington 2 Jersey City 6 Paterson(a) -
Camden 4 Long Branch 2 Tenafly 1
Elizabeth 4 Morristown 1 Trenton 2
Hoboken 1 New Brunswick 2 Vineland 1
Hopewell 1 Newark 8 4
12 19 =35

Frequency: Daily-of-a-week: 1 Type: newspapers 17
weeklies 19 magazines 12
monthlies 12 society-papers 3
quarterlies 2 school-papers 1
annual 1 parish-papers 1
35 fair-paper 1
35

Catholicity: no' la' (official)

"Catholic by purpose" pub. by an Order(lb): 4; "Catholic by purpose"
not official (lc): 27; "Catholic by attitude" (2):3;

"Catholic by national tradition" (3): 1 =35

(157)
NEW JERSEY

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE: NEW JERSEY

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	curr
	o123456789o	o123456789o	o123456789o	o123456789o	o123456789o	
Katholischess Hausbuch, N.Y. adopted in El. & New., Ja 1865-72		xxxxxxx				
Camden Church Appeal, Ca., D 10-17 1866		X				
Cath. Instit. Gazette, New., 1871-7X						
Cath. (Ir.) Citizen, New., 1873-1878		XXXXXX				
N.J. Revue (ed.) Jer. City, 1879-92			XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			
Sacred Heart Union, Ar., 1880-1960			XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1960			
Parish Kalendar, N.Br., 1881-?			X-?			
Cath. Times, Ar., 1883-84 (to N.Y., -1913)			XX (XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1913)			
St. Mary's Messenger, N.Gr., F 1883-1898			XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			
New and Old, El., 1885-85-6r 86			X?			
N.J. Cath. Journal, Tr., 1886-96			XXXXXXXXXXXX			
N.J. Cath. News, New., My 15 1887-Ja 1952			XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1952			
Dove of Irlend, Jer. City, 1888-98			XXXXXXXXXXXX			
Cath. Messenger, Newark, 1889-1890			XX			
Ecclesiastical Review, Tr., ?1890-1895-?			?XXXXXX			
Sacred Heart Columbian, Vi., 1891-94			XXXX			
Prawda, Newark, ?-1893-?			?X?			
Monitore Cattolico, Newark, ?-1893-?			?X?			
Glos Polski, Cam., 1893-94			XX			
Svoboda, Jer. City, S 15 1893-1900 (Secular to 1966+)			XXXXXXXX-1900			
Cath. Ledger, Newark, 1893-1904			XXXXXXXX-1904			
Good Tidings, Long Br., 1894-96-?99			XXX??X			
Cath. Press, Jer. City, 1894-98			XXXX			
Sentinel + Bayley School Messenger, Mo., 1894-98			XXXX			
Przyjacieli Ludu..., Cam., 1895-1934			XXXXXX-1934			
Noviny, Tr., 1934-49					-1949	
Katholischer Volksbote, New., 1896-?			X-?			
Vesper Bell, Cam., 1896-98			XXX			
Hudson County Post, Jer. City, 1896-99			XXXX			
Catholic, Long Br., 1897-1901?			XXXX-1901?			
Garsas Amerikos Lietuviai..., Shenandoah, Pa., 1897-98			xx			
Eliz., N 1898-Ag 3 1899			XX			
St. Michael's Messenger, Hopewell, 1898-?			X-?			
Orphan's Mess... Friend, Jer. City, 1898-99			XX			
Orphan's Mess... Blind, 1899-1966+					-1966+	
Cath. Messenger, Eliz., 1898-1906			XXX-1906			
Columbiad, Boston, 1893-1908-?			xxxxxxx-1908?			
Hoboken					?1912-21	
Columbia (New Haven, Conn., 1921-1966+)					(1966+)	
Annals of Our Lady... in Minn.: (1874...;			XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-1915)			
West Hoboken: 1915-21; Tenafly: 1921-1966+					[1915-1966+]	

CONCLUSION:

Since the first item of the Table is a New York, City, publication (or 1865-72) it is only adopted in New Jersey; the second item, Camden Church Appeal is the first periodical, a fair-paper of Dec. 1866 of New Jersey. More important is the Catholic (or then "Irish") Citizen as the first Catholic weekly newspaper in New Jersey at 1873. It lived only to 1878 letting New Jersey without an English weekly to 1883 when the Catholic Times began for two years and merged then into a New York paper. A German New York paper began in 1879 to publish the New Jersey Revue, an edition, to 1892; then only in 1896 a weak attempt was made for a second German publication. For filling the gap of an English weekly in New Jersey again a New York paper published an edition in 1887, the New Jersey Catholic News, which lasted to 1952, was even in 1937 made the official organ of all New Jersey dioceses. None of the attempts to have a Catholic newspaper founded in the state could hope for success. Of the foreign newspapers the Italians in 1893 tried in vain; Ukrainian priests founded the Svoboda in 1893, but were after 1900 not able to keep it Catholic; the Poles attempted 3 papers, two in 1893 and one in 95, the latter, the Przyjacieł Ludu, lived as Nowiny to 1949; the Lithuanians started the Garsas...of 1897, had to give up after 2 years.

Of the more important magazines, St. Mary's (and St. Michael's) Messenger supported homes (1883-98), a devotional one, Dove of Ireland, lived 10 years, but really successful were two magazines - not counting for New Jersey because they started in another state - the Annals...in 1966: 92 years old and current, and the Columbiad 73 years old, also current in 1966.

"FIRST": The Camden Church Appeal of D 1866 was the FIRST CATHOLIC PERIODICAL in New Jersey.
The Catholic (Irish) Citizen at Newark, in 1873, was the FIRST CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in New Jersey.

"OLDEST" (started in the state) is the Orphan's Messenger...of Jersey City, 68 years old,

"CURRENT" (started in the state) is the same in 1966+.

N E W M E X I C O

Las Vegas

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: NEW MEXICO

- 1539- The first Franciscan Fathers, coming with the early Spanish explorers to New Mexico (1539-1581), were killed. Settlements and missions prospered in 1598 ff., were attacked by the Indians (1680-92) and reconquered, but declined then in church and civil affairs. In 1800 New Mexico counted a population of about 34,000. When Mexico, to which New Mexico politically belonged, attained its independence from Spain (1821), the Spanish priests were expelled (1828) also from New Mexico.
- 1800
- 1821
- 1828
- 1850 From 1833 to 1850 New Mexico was under the jurisdiction of Bishop Zubiria in Durango who was not able to send enough priests. One was Padre Antonio José Martínez in Taos, who in 1835 is supposed to have founded the first Catholic paper, EL CREPUSCULO (q.v.), printed with his own press or printed in Santa Fé by the printer Ramon Abreu (1834?) when the latter probably also printed a first local paper for a man, with the name Barreiro, the title of which is not known (q.v. Rodriguez, p.65). More secular papers were published in 1844 and 1845 ff. but in general education was in a terrible state. Padre Juan Felipe Ortiz, Vicar of the bishop for 35-40,000 Catholics, including nominally all the Pueblo Indians with about 40 churches, was not able to keep the Church from deteriorating; around 1850 it reached its lowest point. There existed besides the capital Santa Fé only two other small towns, Las Vegas and Taos.
- 1850
- 1848 New Mexico had joined United State's history only in 1846, when it was conquered by General Kearny and when in 1848 New Mexico became a Territory of the U.S. Religious life remained low for a time. In 1850 Rome made the Territory a Vicariate and appointed as Vicar Apostolic Rev. John Baptist Lamy, born in France but since 1833 in America, working in Cincinnati and coming to Santa Fé via New Orleans and Texas where he arrived in 1851. In 1853 Santa Fé became a diocese and he its first bishop. The U.S. Government had to face different local revolts, one with former Vicar Juan Felipe Ortiz at the head of it and with him Padre Antonio José Martínez, though the latter saved the lives of American families when the Indians revolted later.
- 1850
- 1853

NEW MEXICO

- During Bishop Lamy's episcopate religious life grew slowly but remarkably under the circumstances. After fifteen years he had 37 priests, and 45 new churches or chapels and 20 repaired, 4 flourishing houses of Sisters of Loretto and 4 of the Christian Brothers. His diocese had been enlarged with Arizona and parts of Colorado for which mainly the Bishop's companion from 1850, Rev. Joseph P. Macheboef, was in charge. In 1867 Bishop Lamy succeeded in bringing from Europe a group of Italian Jesuits. Those missionaries founded a school (1874) which became a college (1881) in Las Vegas, imported a press to Albuquerque (with a population of 1,000) and began to print books at the Imprenta del Rio Grande in F 1873, which transferred to Las Vegas, became the printing office of their Spanish newspaper, REVISTA CATÓLICA (q.v.). In 1868 Arizona and Colorado were taken away from the diocese and Fr. Macheboef made Bishop of the Vicariate of Arizona. In 1875 Santa Fe's diocese was made an arch-diocese for the Territory. In 1860-80 New Mexico had a population of 89-100,000 with nine-tenths of Spanish descent. The railroads built during those years brought new Catholics but also bad influences of different kinds. Bishop Lamy was made Archbishop in 1875; he died in 1888.
- 1867
- 1867
- 1868
- 1875
- 1880
- 1885
- 1894
- 1900
- 1912
- The second bishop was John Baptist Salpointe (1885-98) who continued especially the education of the Indian children. In 1894 an attempt was made to start in Las Vegas an English (and Spanish) newspaper, THE NEW MEXICO CATHOLIC (q.v.), but too early to be sufficiently supported. No further attempt was made before 1900, when the third bishop, Peter Bourgade (1899-1908), found 115,000 whites and 18,000 Indians with 54 priests and 38 churches and amazing: 340 stations. New Mexico became a state in 1912.

From the PRE-UNITED-STATES-TIME:

EL CREPUSCULO: a Spanish-Catholic(?) weekly (?) newspaper existed in the Spanish period of New Mexico it is interesting to know something about it as a forerunner of the later papers. Therefore we include it here with the introduction. It was started in Taos, N.M., its title in English would be: THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA. It was published probably in 1835 for one month. Founder, editor, publisher and printer was Padre Antonio Jose Martinez of Taos. THE AM. CATH. HIST. RESEARCHES carried in 1905, p.96 a NOTICE: "Southwest's first Catholic newspaper" (it was a reprint from the PHILADELPHIA PRESS (Mr 20 1904) with additions by Peter Esperanza, saying that Martinez was a progressive priest who had dragged a press by a "rude wagon all the way from the city of Mexico 1500 miles to Fernandez de Taos over roadless mountains and across the trackless desserts," that he had, with his parish, established a school for Mexican children and needed the press to print

textbooks. To this NOTICE the Franciscan Father, introduced by the magazine's editor Martin I.J. Griffin as "well versed in Spanish-Catholic history of that region" knew some more facts: the newspaper was not founded in 1837 as the NOTICE had it, but in 1835, that Padre Martinez published the paper only for one month. Another source, Rev. A.L. Rodriguez, OFM, NEW MEXICO IN TRANSITION wrote that Padre Martinez was "one of these liberals" (p.77) and "forced to resign his pastorate in 1856" (p.85), but we know that had nothing to do with the paper of 1835. He also had checked that "some historians, Bancroft and four others" believed the story of the Padre's press and newspaper. Because against the truth of the story is Douglas C. McMurtrie: 1. in THE FIRST PRINTING IN NEW MEXICO, Chicago, 1929, 2. in THE BEGINNING OF PRINTING IN MEXICO, Chicago, 1932, 3. in "The History of Early Printing in New Mexico," NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW: 22 (Ja 1947) 18-30. His reasons are that the Padre did not mention this paper in his autobiography and also because the Council of Santa Fé had received in Ja 1834 a document naming a publication: EL CREPUSCULO DE LA LIBERTAD, probably printed by Ramon Abreu in Santa Fé, and believes it identical with EL CREPUSCULO. Ramon Abreu died in 1837, and the Padre may have procured his press from Santa Fé to Taos.

If the Padre published a Catholic newspaper it would have been the first even of the Southwest. No copies are preserved.

LAS VEGAS.

was the residence of the Jesuit Fathers with the office (in 1899) of the Revista Catolica. Ayer counted in 1904: 3,552 inhabitants having 6 papers, one the Revista.

THE NEW MEXICO CATHOLIC (1894-95)

This English and Spanish, "Catholic:lc", semi-monthly local newspaper was established in 1894; it was listed only once in 1895 in three sources as published by M.O. Sullivan. It seems there were not enough English speaking Catholics to support it and the Spanish Catholics were served by the REVISTA CATÓLICA (q.v.)

Details: The semi-monthly had 8 pages of 13-20 inches, prices \$1.00.

Sources: Ayer (1895); Batten (1895); Hoffmann (1895).

Locations: None.

Las Vegas, N.M. (Ja 2 1875-D 1917)
 El Paso, Texas (Ja 1918-1957)

REVISTA CATÓLICA (Ja 2 1875-1957)

This Spanish "Catholic:lb" (supported by its bishop but not his official organ) weekly newspaper was established in Las Vegas on Ja 2 1875, published and edited there by Jesuit Fathers until D 1917, then transferred to El Paso, Texas, where, in Ja 1918, the fathers of the same order continued it until 1957 for the good of that state as well as New Mexico, especially its Northern part as long as it had not a paper of its own (to about 1955).

1. In Las Vegas:

Bishop John B. Lamy of New Mexico brought on his way back from Europe in 1867 some Jesuit Fathers as missionaries for his large diocese. One of them, Rev. Donato M. Gasparri, soon learned that the Catholics were too widely scattered to be visited regularly. Fearing anti-Catholic influence he achieved to get from the "States" a printing press (1872) to Albuquerque. At first nobody knew how to print. Fr. Enrico Ferrari, SJ, dedicated many years to learn it as well as to write and publish it. The aim was to reach Catholics by means of written instruction about their faith and educating them piety, at first by books (F 1873 ff). Rev. Gasparri intended to found a Spanish newspaper in 1874. A great flood in November made it necessary to dismantle the press and to move it to Las Vegas to a boys' school of the Jesuits. The school became in 1877 a college and housed the press until 1917. Here Fr. Gasparri became the founder of the REVISTA CATÓLICA, which he announced on D 8 1874 by a program. He and Rev. Lorenzo Fede were the first writers, appearing with its initial issue on Ja 2 1875. On that Sunday the LAS VEGAS DIARIO reported:

"Today we are publishing the first number of the REVISTA CATÓLICA. The program - we are told - has been received with approval, our subscription now numbers 250. New ones are coming in from day to day..."

On Mr 6, 1875:

"Up-to-date we have printed 400 copies of each number. The subscriptions have increased more than we have expected and we are obliged to bring out more copies."

Bishop Lamy supported the enterprise with the aim of saving the faith of the people. More fathers of the teaching staff of the college helped to write the paper and the diocesan clergy also cooperated. A larger press was needed which made it possible to enlarge the paper from 8 to 16 pages in 1876. The new press was the

first one in Mexico which could be operated by hand, steam or electricity. The next editor was Rev. José Marra (1879-92), for two years (1882-84) Rev. Rafael Tummola, and then it was Fr. Marra again until 1887. Rev. Alphonso Rossi followed him for 22 years (1908), again Fr. Marra had taken over (1915), until Rev. Cruz M. Garde (1916) moved the paper (D 1917) to Texas. Since 1884 the College had been transferred to Morrison, Colorado, but the paper was kept in its building of Las Vegas. In 1894-5 a rival-paper, THE NEW MEXICO CATHOLIC (q.v.) in English and Spanish tried in vain to exist in the same city. The REVISTA survived, its apostolate was recognized by Pope Leo XIII (1892) and again by Pope Pius IX (1905) as having preserved the faith among the "abandoned people" in New Mexico; Father Rossi was given the medal Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice. For the paper's end see El Paso, Texas.

Details: The weekly paper was published Sundays (1875), or Saturdays (1878), or Thursdays (1880) with 12 pages (1875), then 16 pages (1876ff.). Its size was in 1878 ff.: 25x38 inches; around 1890: 9x12, from 1892-97: 10x13, 1906 ff. again 9x12. The price was \$3.00 and around 1886 \$2.50. During the first year the number of printed copies grew from 250-800, kept at the latter figure more or less to 1886, when 1,000 was reached, came down to 750-800 during 1892-97; one source gave 2,000 in 1899, but others again 800-1906. From 1908-14 we found 5,000 and 6,209 copies circulating. In 1917 the paper reached volume 43.

Sources: Middleton (1893); Baumgartner, p.99; letter from the paper's office (1951); Ayer (1877+); Rowell (1877-1908); North (1879-80); Alden (1882-83); Dauchy (1890-99); Eureka (1893); Batten (1892-97); Pettengill (1895-99); Hoffmann (1891-1913); Severance (1908).

A "FIRST": THE REVISTA CATÓLICA of Las Vegas was on Ja 2 1875 the FIRST CATHOLIC PERIODICAL PUBLICATION and WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in New Mexico.

Locations: Copies earlier than 1917 and up to v.43 are: CoDB:19; KAS: 3 (7,9,40,42); CMSM (of UIL. of Cath. west): 8-10; and CTS (Santa Barbara, Theol. Seminary, Cal.: 1+; acc. to Gremling:MoKR:(15+).

II. In El Paso, Texas,
see also with Wi/Ha, Part 13: Texas, 65/66.

The weekly REVISTA CATÓLICA was published in El Paso from Ja 1918 to its end in 1957. The paper of El Paso, not far from the New Mexican border, was supposed also further-on to serve the Spanish speaking Catholics in that state. Rev. Cruz M. Garde, SJ, kept its editorship until 1923, Rev. Lucian M. Guillen was the editor to 1926 (also of the BUEN PASTOR), Rev. Gregory Goni to 1928, Rev. Hector Secundo to 1931, again Fr. Garde to 1932, Rev. Romualdo Bennedet to 1944, and

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ANNEX



